THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,135—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 22-12 per
"Glentromie"...	doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	30th May
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th "
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th "
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	11th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	19th "
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis ..	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	Wallusching	3,900	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,300	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 7th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent
93, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 27, 1890. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. Hispania.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey.....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

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PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH, PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS, OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH, MEDICINE CHESTS, INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

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Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
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RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
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20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

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HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

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	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... "	8 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... "	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... "	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... "	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... "	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best Silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... "	8 8
Navy Lisle Thread ... ...Per doz.	26 0
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Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... "	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid Sock ... ... "	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article "	20 0
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Health Socks, pure Undyed Wool, soft and cool for wear ... ... "	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure Wool "	25 0
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All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
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Navy Cotton "	3 8

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Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
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Health Undervests pure Undyed Wool, very Soft, and light make ... ... 6 for	33 0
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

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Fine Gauze Pants... ... ... 6 for	21 0
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	39 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Health Underpants, pure Undyed Wool very Soft, and Light makes ... ... 6 for	45 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.	

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

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WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

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Evenings, only 8-30 to 11 p.m.
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Mrs. BROWN from London will
appear SATURDAY next.

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FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about middle July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of EDINBURGH," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

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Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1890. Agents.

AGENT WANTED to represent a PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER. State Commission expected, and also give London reference. Must be accustomed to collecting Indents.—Apply "G. P.", care of STREET and Co., Cornhill, London, England.—

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FULL PARTICULARS with regard to these Machines may be obtained on application to

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105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE.—A Company having been recently registered under the title of "The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited."

Notice is hereby given that such Company has no connection whatever with the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Victoria Street, Westminster.

By order,
H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

1st May, 1890.

OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LOST.

SELLING OFF ENTIRE STOCK,

AT GREAT REDUCTION.

ALL BOOKS at Annas six per shilling All other Goods at 40 per cent. off usual prices, rexcept Wines and Spirits. An extra discount allowed on purchases of upwards of Rs. 100.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
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FRIDAY, the 30th MAY (CURRENT), will be the LAST DAY to RENEW SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 2nd half-year. Our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST free on application.

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CIGARS,
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No t ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

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REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in this line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

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RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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DON'T LOSE TIME to make a selection in our New Stocks of Fancy Silk Umbrellas for Ladies and Gents, Everyone pleased with our prices, SHROFF BROTHERS.

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A LADY wishes to recommend an ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. NEWNHAM SMITH, 17, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna.

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BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new improved Patent Giant Ariston with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

RE THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS of the above Company are required on or before the 28th May, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, at 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1890.

For the Liquidators.
S. R. MODY.
C. C. DALAL.
Managers to the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming against the estate of GEORGE DRUITT, late of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton, in England, deceased, who died at Costabelle near Hyeres in France, on or about the 12th day of June 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 25th day of April 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before the 9th June, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator—Dated this 5th day of May, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE

IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU and MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on 2nd proximo, at the office of the undersigned.

1. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

2. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

3. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

4. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidences as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

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CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
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FREE DRAUGHT,
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SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS..per 1,000 Rs. 30 per 100 Rs. 3-8.
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Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. APRIL 1890.—2s. 6d. *contains*:—Scottish Home Rule, A.D., 1920.—A Surrey River.—Sons and Daugeters.—Cricket. v. Golf. By Horace Hutchinson.—Animals, Painted and Sculptured. By Frank E. Beddard.—Camping in the Canadas, Tenerife. By A. Silva White.—The Transvaal and its Gold-Fields.—EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood.—The Session before Easter.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE' for March and April 1890.

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TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' *No. VII. Contains*:—Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.—Summer Sport in Nova Zembla. By Herbert Swire, R.N.—A Ride to Magnesia.—Aland—The Baltic in 1854. By the late Colonel Charles Hamely, R.M. Price 1s.

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A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

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The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „	18 8	20 12
„ 3 „	20 12	23 0
„ 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
„ 3 „	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
„ 2 „	20 0	22 8
„ Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
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The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

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These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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FOUNDED 1835.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to992)
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Bhanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,140
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	135
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	300	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	15	115
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 xd. / 141
Back Bay Baths	500	5	50	10	109
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	55
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	10	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	60	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3 125
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1 250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	200	100	70	..	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	20	4.00	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1 500	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	500	500	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	a	200	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Princeof Wales Fire In.	25	8.000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2 500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	200
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	2	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

THE development of the Australian wine trade is hampered by the difficulty of finding suitable wine casks. In more than one of the colonies active inquiries and experiments are being made into the important question of cooperage. The Victoria Government has been urged to offer a reward of £2,000 for the discovery of the Australian timber best adapted for the manufacture of staves. Obviously the requirements are that the wood should not be porous, that it should be tasteless, and that it should impart no colouring to the wine. In South Australia, the silky oak (Grevillea robusta) has stood some experiments well in regard to two of these requirements. There appear, however, to be some doubts as to its porosity, unless special precautions are taken in cutting the timber. Some varieties of acacia are suitable, but scarce.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Municipal Election, Declaration of Result.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, 2, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 8-30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Edinburgh (s), from Liverpool; Bormida (s), Hongkong; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa; Bormida (s), Hamburg; and Durham (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Mozambique, per extra s. s. Sculptor, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., to-morrow.

LOST.—Mr. T. Rutts, of the Bombay Hotel, Fort, reports having dropped a gold brooch, valued at Rs. 28, somewhere near the Skating Rink, on Monday last.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Runchoredass Kursondas, residing at Bhoiwada 3rd Street, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 67, from a cupboard in his premises, on Monday last.

BOXING CONTEST AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.—Mr. Charles Herridge, a member of the Gloucester Regiment Band, has, we understand, accepted the challenge of Mr. Cameron, to meet him in a boxing contest at the Skating Rink for the Championship of Bombay under the Marquis of Queensbury's rules.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEEPURA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Acting Superintendent Cobb charged a notorious gambler, named Sewlingoo Purboo and four others before Mr. P. Ryan, Sewlingoo with keeping a common gaming house at Camateepura 10th Street, and the rest of the accused, together with Sewlingoo, with being found gaming therein with cards and money on Sunday night last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Sewlingoo Purboo was fined Rs. 50, another was fined Rs. 25, the third accused was fined Rs. 20, and the remaining two were fined Rs. 10 each.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Balla Chemia, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 30. The accused crept up to a Bania boy, named Oomed Moorarjee, early on Monday morning and stole the gold ornament as he was lying asleep on the steps of a shop, in Keeka Street. On feeling the accused wresting the armlet off his arm, the sleeper awoke only to see the thief running off. On raising a cry of thief! thief! Balla was arrested, and the armlet was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty, and there being four previous convictions against him, the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A REKLA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Anderya Ramruk, aged 11 years. Deceased was a Brahmin mendicant lad, and lived with his brother at Bhuleshwar. On the 14th instant, while deceased was attempting to cross the road at the junction of Mombadavie Road, in Shaik Memon Street, he was knocked down by a *rekla*, and one of the wheels passing over his right leg injured it severely. He was removed to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He then went home. On Monday at 8 a.m. he was again taken to the same hospital, suffering from severe tetanic convulsions of all the muscles of the body, and he died there at 4 p.m. on Monday. The verdict was "That the death of Anderya Ramruk was caused by tetanus, following injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by a *rekla*."

DISHONEST SALE OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—Ragoo Babajee, Danajee Syriajee, and Vishnu Appa were yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Stanford, charged with being found in possession of a quantity of teakwood and reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The three accused are the servants of Inspector Rowe, of the Bombay Municipality. About 9 p.m. on Monday night Dhanajee and Vishnu were arrested while passing along the Hornby Road, by a police sepoy. The policeman acting on the information which he had obtained from Nos. 2 and 3, conducted them to the mali Ragoo Babajee from whom, as they asserted, they had received the wood. Ragoo, who was found in possession of a larger quantity of wood, stated that it had been given to him by his saheb for firewood. On enquiries being made this statement was denied by Inspector Rowe, and it so transpired that Ragoo had been carrying on a brisk trade in selling the wood for some time past. At the request of Mr. Rowe who requested his Worship to deal leniently with the three accused as they had been in his employment for a considerable time, the Magistrate sentenced Ragoo to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, and his two companions to fourteen days' hard labour. The property was made over to the complainant.

A SMART THIEF PLAYING THE SHOPKEEPER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the captain of the s. s. Maple Branch, appeared before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and requested his Worship to grant him a summons against a shopkeeper dealing in aerated waters in proximity to the Stone Bunder, whom he alleges to have been a co-recipient of a currency note for Rs. 10, which had been misappropriated by a servant in the tavern who had supplied five of his sailors with refreshments. The captain informed his Worship that his men had left their vessel on Monday evening about 6 o'clock, and proceeded to the refreshment shop in question, where they had four bottles of lemonade and soda-water for which they were charged four annas. As neither of the party had any change they produced a currency note for Rs. 10. The shop-keeper left them, and went in quest of a glass while the servant administered to their wants. This latter individual, on receiving the money, disappeared and was nowhere to be found. The crew appealed to the master of the shop, and requested him to return them their change, which he refused on the ground that the servant was not in his employ. The Magistrate here informed the captain that he was ready to grant a summons against the shopkeeper, but he did not think that he (the captain) would be able to produce sufficient evidence. Information of the occurrence was personally submitted by the captain to Inspector Young, who made enquiries, but without any effect as regarded the missing servant. From the statement of the Inspector the accused appears to have been loitering about the place for some time past, and being a notorious character, appears to have availed himself of the opportunity and absconded with the money which he had fraudulently obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 24.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr H T Kitchen, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Col W H Wilkins, Bengal S C, Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr J H Murphy, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted on month's leave on medical certificate.

Mr C Marshall, Photographer attached to the Photographic Office, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months and twenty days.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Subject to the approval of the Govt of India the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr F Mullaly, Assist Supt of Police, North Arcot, whose services have been placed at the Resident's disposal by the Madras Government, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr R R Gales, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the N W Railway to the Frontier Railway Survey.

Lieut G S McD Elliott, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as laid in Public Works Dept Code.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SPORT AT MATHERAN.

THE following are the results of the contests referred to in our Matheran correspondent's letter, which appears in another column:—

100 Yards Flat Race, (Junior Boys.)—1. G. Piper, E H.S., Rs. 2; 2. G. Rehling, S.O., Rs. 1; and 3. A. Todman, S.O., As. 8.

50 Yards Flat Race, (Junior Natives.)—1. Succaram, Rs. 2; and 2. Jairam, Re. 1.

Throwing the Cricket-ball. Prize, a cricket-bat presented by Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins.—Winner, B. Bourne. Distance 67 yards.

100 Yards Flat Race (Senior Boys).—1. W. Devitt, B.H.S., silver cup, presented by Mr. Carter of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter; 2. G. Carter, B.H.S., Rs. 2; and 3. W. Kirkpatrick, S.O., Re. 1.

50 Yards Flat Race (Infant Girls).—1. Ida Smith, S.O., Rs. 2; 2. Olive Lyons, S.O., Re. 1.; and 3. Ruby Lyons, S.O., As. 8.

200 Yards Flat Race (Senior Natives).—1. Sooka Mita, Rs. 3; 2. Vishram, Rs. 2; and 3. Gunput, Re. 1.

100 Yards Flat Race (Senior Girls.)—1. Amy Cantun, S. O., Rs. 4; 2. Rose Kobke, S. O., Rs. 2; and 3. Flory Campbell, S. O., Re. 1.

500 Yards Flat Race (Infant Boys.)—1. W. Holland, S. O., Rs. 2; 2. A. Faulkner, S. O., Re. 1; 3. A. Jardine, S. O., As. 8; and 4. Paul Lyons, S. O., As. 4.

100 Yards Flat Race (Junior Girls.)—1. Lottie Rehling, S. O., Rs. 2; 2. E. Jones, S. O., Re. 1; and 3. E. Randall, S. O., and M. Lyons, S. O., As. 8.

High Jump (Boys.)—1. W. E. Kirkpatrick, S. O., 4 feet 6 inches, Rs. 6; 2. G. Carter, B. H. S., 4 feet 5 inches, Rs. 3; 3. A. Prentice, S. O., and H. O'Brien, B. H. S., 4 feet 3 inches, Rs. 2.

High Jump (Natives.)—1, Vishram, Rs. 2; and 2. Athmaram, Re. 1.

Quarter-mile Race (Senior Boys.)—1. B. Devitt, B. S. a cricket-bat; 2. W. E. Kirkpatrick, S. O., cricket-bat, presented by the Hon. Mr. Macpherson; and 3. G. Carter, B. H. S., Rs. 2.

Egg-and-Spoon Race (Girls and Junior Boys).—1. William West, S. O., Rs. 4; 2. George Holland, S. O., Rs. 2; and 3. George Piper, B. H. S., Re. 1. Girls.—1. Annie West, S. O., a purse; 2. Rose Kobke, S. O., parlour quoits; 3. Lily Kobke, S. O., New Needle Game; and 4. Lucy Arnold, S. O., Devil Pool, presented by Messrs. Geyer and Co., Bombay.

Chattie Race (Natives.)—1. Athmaram Devalkar, Rs. 2; and 2. Vishram, Re. 1.

120 Yards Hurdle Race (Boys).—1. W. E. Kirkpatrick, S. O., Rs. 6; 2. H. O'Brien, B. H. S. Rs. 3; 3. A. Prentice, S. O. Rs. 2; and 4. E. Cantun, S. O.

100 Yards Sack Race, (Boys).—1. A. C. Halliday S. O., Rs. 4; 2. C. H. St. John, S. O. Rs. 2; and 3, Piper, B. H. S., Rs. 1.

100 Yards Three-legged Race.—1. G. Baird and C. St. John, S. O., Rs. 4; 2. A Prentice and E. Cantun, S. O., Rs. 2; and 3. G. Piper and H. MacNee, B. H. S. Re. 1.

Half-mile Race (open)—1. W. E. Kirkpatrick, S. O., a watch, presented by Mr. Fetterll; 2. E. Cantun, S. O., Rs. 3; and 3. B. Devitt, B. H. S. Rs. 2.

50 Yards. Flat Race (open to all comers)—1. Mr. Marshall Reid; 2. Mr. Anderson; and 3. Mr. Bentham—Honour.

100 Yards. Consolation Race—1. King, B.H.S., Rs. 2; 2. H. Todman, S. O., Re. 1; 3. W. Smith, S. O., As. 8; 4. C. Charles, S. O., As. 6; and 5. T. Twells, S.O. As. 4.

Tug of War, Scottish Orphanage *vs.* Bishops' High School.—Winners, Bishop's High School.

Tug-of-War (S. O. Girls.)—Winners, Theresa Campbell's team.

100 Yards Flat Race (open to girls)—1, Amy Cantun, S. O., an album, presented by Messrs. Rose and Co.; 2. Rose Kopke, S. O., a pin-cushion and thimble, presented by Messrs. Geyer and Co.; and 3. Esther Jones, S. O., and F. Campbell, S. O., rings and pin-cushion, presented by Messrs. Geyer and Co.

100 Yards Flat-Race (Boys under 14.)—1. Kenneth MacNee, B. H. S., blouse, presented by Southwell and Austin; 2. A. C. Halliday, S. O., books presented by Combridge and Co.; and 3. A. Malone, S. O., cricket ink-stand, presented by Geyer and Co.

100 Yards Flat-Race (open to the Band.)—1. Sanu, Rs. 5; 2. Shaik Ebraim, Rs. 3; and 3. Suruknac, Rs. 2.

Quarter-mile Race—1. W. E. Kirkpatrick, S. O., a watch, presented by Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy.

W. E. Kirkpatrick also won the champion watch, awarded to the winner of the largest number of events.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. *VS.* HINDOO C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, between the Baronet and Hindoo Cricket Clubs, resulting in a victory for the Baronet Club by 97 runs. This was the first of a series of matches that have been arranged before the club leaves for Kathiawar to play a series of matches there. The Baronet team went in at 8-45, and, after staying in for more than three hours, were all out for 134. The Hindoos went in about 4-30, but the wickets went down rapidly to Bharucha and Tapia.

The following are the details of the match:—

Play commenced with commendable punctuality at 8-45. The captain of the Baronet team having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Panthaki and R. D. Ayrton to face the bowling of Chonker and Gosavy. Both batsmen played steadily for three-quarters of an hour, and piled up 30, when Panthaki was clean bowled by Gosavy. Tapia followed, but before he could add anything to his credit, his wicket fell to Gosavy, S. Mehta next partnered Ayrton, but the new-comer looked not a little surprised when he found his wicket upset by Gupte, a new bowler, who took Chonker's place. Then came in J. Daroowalla, who went away quietly without troubling the scorer, (4 for 30). Amidst cheers, Gagrat, the Parsee champion, now joined Ayrton, who was playing a steady innings. Both played in good form for a time, when Gagrat saw his partner's middle stump knocked out of the ground by the same bowler. Ayrton played a careful and faultless game, and contributed 26, (5 for 49). Immediately after this Gagrat spooned a bumpy one from Gosavy into Chonker's hands at mid-off, which he refused, but after two overs he was clean bowled out, (6 for 71). Bapasola and Dubash raised the score from 71 to 104. Both exhibited good cricket, and the former carried his bat right through the innings. The rest were of little or no use, as they were each disposed of for very meagre score. The Hindoo team who commenced batting at about 4-15 in the afternoon, were all disposed of for 37; and being in a minority of 97, had to follow on. When stumps were drawn for the day six wickets had fallen for 62 runs. Scores:—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

N P Panthaki, b Gosavy	17
R D Ayrton, b Chonker	26
D B Tapia, b Gosavy	0
J C Daroowala, c and b Gupte	1
S N Mehta, b Gupte	0
B D Gagrat, b Gosavy	15
N C Bapasola, not out	38
D F Dubash, b Gosavy	14
N K Bharucha, b Gosavy	0
A C Bharucha, b Gupte	8
N E Asavaid, c Gupte, b Gosavy	5
Extras	10
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonker	60	37	2	1
Gosavy	77	63	5	6
Gupte	40	24	0	3

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bunda, l-b-w, b Bharucha	0	b Bharucha	6
Talpade, b Tapia	1	to bat	
Bhundare, b Bharucha	1	not out	2
Chonker, b Bharucha	5	c and b Tapia	1
Jaiker, b Bharucha	5	to bat	
Manthry, b Tapia	2	b Asavaid	24
Mammoo, b Bharucha	0	c Panthaki, b Bharucha	19
Gosavy, b Tapia	4	b Tapia	1
Chamare, b Tapia	5	to bat	
J Mehta, b Bharucha	3		
Gupte, not out	0	b Bharucha	4
Extras	11	Extras	5
Total	37	Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bharucha	40	8	2	6
D B Tapia	38	18	0	4

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bharucha	53	20	3	3
D B Tapia	50	19	2	2
B D Gagrat	15	9	0	0
Asavaid	20	9	0	1

BUFFALO BILL'S Wild West has migrated to Vienna. At the first performance upwards of four thousand persons were present. A correspondent says that the tents are pitched in a remote part of the park, and the arena is entirely surrounded by beautiful groups of trees, which form a most romantic background.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the above Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to consider certain additions to the rules of the Association suggested by the Committee, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. J. Tintner J. M. Drennan, G. Cotton, T. J. Ward, D. H. Glade, G. K. Henrichs, E. Muller, H. B. Thorburn, F. C. Macrae, A. W. Campbell, D. Morris, G. Kleinknecht, W. Morris, S. Kiddle, W. LeGeyt; H. Rowbottham, E. Honegger and several others.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, who was proposed by Messrs. Lyon and Co., and seconded by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was elected a member of the Association.

NEW RULE AS TO CONTRACTS.

The chairman, in the course of an address said: You are all aware that during the last few years considerable changes have taken place in the Berar cotton crops—changes, I regret to say, for the worse, and it is with a view of making our rules an official quotation fit in with these changes that this resolution is placed before you to-day. I think no one present will object to our proposal to place Sheagaum in future under the head "Khandesh or medium stapled Oomras, as unfortunately Sheagaum with good staple is practically a luxury of the past. Nor do I expect to hear members objecting to our leaving Barsee and Nugger under the head of "good staple" and placing Akola and Khangaum under the *bilatee* standard, but with regard to our suggestion that *Khangaum*, *Akola* and *Karanja* should in future be considered to have only "fair staple" unless the word "good staple" are placed in the contract. I am quite prepared to hear that opinions differ. In January, 1887, a resolution was passed by the committee stating that all contracts for Berar description were to be arbitrated on the good stapled Oomra standards, and ever since then our official quotations for these descriptions have been for good stapled cotton only. The Berar crops have increased considerably during the last year or two, but notwithstanding this the supplies of good stapled cotton have been decreasing year by year, and as a consequence sellers have had to ask higher rates for *contract* of Berar cotton, and our official quotations have appeared high, and proved somewhat misleading to some up-country sellers, who attracted by the high rates quoted for Khangaum and Akola, and not fully realising that the quotations were only for good-stapled cotton have sent inferior stapled descriptions from other districts into Khangaum and Akola with a view of getting the press station marks from those places on their bales, and in the hope of thereby securing a higher price for their cotton on its arrival in Bombay. Let us trust these hopes have, however, not been realised. I cannot help thinking, however, that if in future we arranged that all contracts for Khangaum, Akola, and Karanja were understood to be for "fair staple," unless the words "good staple" were entered in the contract, we should do a great deal towards stopping the most unsatisfactory and misleading practice of sending short-stapled cotton into the better stapled districts—a practice which, I regret to say, seems to be increasing considerably, and a practice which to my mind owing to the seeds getting mixed has done a serious, and I might say almost fatal injury to Khangaum, Akola, and other stapled growths, which only a few years ago had always very good staple, but which are now, I regret to say, deteriorating year by year. I consider it is most desirable that in future we should have quotations for Khangaum, Akola, "Kuranja, one for "good" and one for "fair staple" so that the ryot and up-country dealers could see at once what a considerable difference we make between the old style of stapled cotton, and the fair stapled cotton which is produced so largely now in the Berars. I see no use in our continuing to quote for these growths with "good staple" only when the supplies of fair stapled cotton are increasing every year. To my mind there is no doubt that these crops are gradually but surely deteriorating so far as staple is concerned. I, therefore, propose that—"That all contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for fair staple and shall be arbitrated upon the fair staple or Liverpool No. 1 standards unless otherwise stated in the contract—*i.e.*, Khangaum, Karanja, and Akola. That all contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for good staple, and shall be arbitrated upon as good staple unless otherwise stated in the contract:—*i.e.* Barsee and Nugger. That all contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for mediumstaple, and shall be arbitrated upon the Khandesh or medium staple, Oomrawuttee standards unless otherwise stated in the contract.—*i.e.* all cotton grown in the Khandesh districts, Indore and Sheagaum. That all contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for *bilatee* and shall be arbitrated upon the *bilatee* standard unless otherwise stated in the contracts, *i.e.*, Oomrawattee, Akote and Damergaum."

Mr. Ward seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. Tintner, in the course of his remarks, said:—I regret I have to oppose the chairman on his resolution. In the committee the parties were equally divided, and only the casting vote of the chairman brought the resolution through. While I think the question is of great importance, as if the resolution would be passed, the whole of our Oomra trade would be upset, and the existing law should not be altered except by the unanimous vote of the trade. I should prefer to leave the whole thing alone, but I have no objection to take out Sheagaum, Akote and Damergaum or put them under Khandeish and *bilatee* as proposed by Mr. Glazebrooke, but Khangaum and Akola ought to remain "good staple" cotton. When we passed four years ago the three different standards of Oomras we did it in the hope to get good cotton if we paid for it, but experience has shown that the natives prefer to take Rs. 20, to Rs. 30 less, and deliver short staple cotton. Every year the spinners at home demand better cotton, they put stricter conditions, while we are going to lower our standards with regard to the staple. Do you really expect to get better cotton then? I admit that our present rules have not worked entirely satisfactorily, but they will not do so, if you make four standards instead of three, and that it comes too. You intend to make Barsee and Nugger only good-stapled cotton. The consequence will be that the spinners at home will buy these two descriptions only, and while this year already twice the quantity of Barsee and Nugger has been shipped than grown next year we shall ship four to five times more of these kinds than will be planted. Khendeish and Rachore cotton will be brought into Barsee or the stuff manufactured here in Colaba. You want to introduce a new denomination in "fair staple." You put it equal to standard one in Liverpool. This is very good staple cotton, and we must stop our best stapled Khangaums and Akolas to get it passed at home. Fair staple to the native is something much worse than good staple. To the latter he has been accustomed in Khangaums and Akolas, and if you tell him he need give you no more such good cotton. He will expect you to pass everything he will mix together. I have asked all the sellers, and it will be difficult for any one to decide between good, fair, medium, and poor staple. I have asked all Oomra sellers whether they would sell in future good staple, they said "no." I have asked most of the shippers, whether they would be fair staple contracts, and they replied "no." We should come then to a deadlock. Therefore I beg to propose the following amendment:—"That the resolution of 10th January 1887 be rescinded and the following substituted:—All contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for good staple, and shall be arbitrated upon the good staple standard, unless otherwise stated in the contract, *i.e.* Khangam, Karanja, Akola, Barsee, and Nugger. All contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for medium staple, and shall be arbitrated upon the Khandeish, or medium staple Oomra standard, unless otherwise stated in the contract, *i.e.*, all cotton grown in the Khandeish District, Indore, and Sheagaum. All contracts for the following growths shall be taken to be contracts for *bilati*, and shall be arbitrated upon the *bilati* standard unless otherwise stated in the contract *i.e.*, Oomrawati, Akote, and Damergaum.

Mr. Henrichs seconded the amendment.

In the course of the discussion that took place on the subject, Mr. G. Cotton said as the matter was of very great importance, and it deserved further consideration, he thought that the consideration of the question should be postponed for a month, and that it be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

The chairman pointed out that the subject had received the best consideration of the committee, and it was therfore unnecessary to refer the matter back to them. He also said that next month most of the members would be going away from Bomb

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cott n Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot Wadi Bunder.—

On MONDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of uncla med goodr, grain sweepings, old records, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Head Quarters, Bombay Police, Byculla—

A lot of unclaimed articles,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, teakwood and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the propery of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Secretary of the Bombay Art Society, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Industrial Art exhibition, esplanade—

One dome, a quantity of plants, red cloth, glass and Chinese lanterns, glasses for bunting, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.

1 handsome strong chesnut waler horse, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong English-built landau.

1 handsome grey Arab riding horse.

1 powerful iron grey Pe.u pony.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chincapoogli, opposite the gates of the G. I. P. R. Chinchpoogly Station, black wood and teakwood household furn.ture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table ornament., table and hanging kerosine lamps, books, &c., the property of G. W. FITT, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "APOLLO."

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned—

The steam launch "Apollo" with her apparel, tackle, sails, &c., as she now stands off Apollo Bunder. She is 43 ft. long, 7ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep; her register tonnage is 1,393 tons.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings in gilt frames, a first-rate large-size French iron safe, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of M. H. Abbas, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON and Co., will hold their Bi-weekly Auction sale at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, commencing at 2 p.m., when will be put up for public competition a large assortment of handsome household furniture and miscellaneous articles. Also on account and risk of Mr. Anderson who, has failed to take delivery of the remaining portion of his purchases at the auction sale of the 9th April last, comprising glass-ware, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, carpets and sundry other artic.e.s.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 250 BALES OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Ranglidass Bhookhundass.

250 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No 20s Ring grand reel tie

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FIRE DAMAGED MACHINERY and MILL STORES AT THE NICOL MILL, LOWER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nicol Mill on account of the concerned—

A quantity of fire d.maged machinery and stores consisting of leather belting, mule throstle, card and rim, bandcasing, paper washer, cloth, slubbing, roving and throstle bobin castings of machinery and beams, brass, hoop-iron 1 inch, droppings, &c.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &C., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Nowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m.—

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables. The roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Hunsraj Lane, below the Byculla Bridge, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, plated-ware, neat crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a handsome English-built light landau, strong waler mare, &c., the property of Mrs. JELLICOE and another.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1883.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No. 1655, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2511, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD AT PAREL, NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the will of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the esta e of the late Anund Dia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of January 1885.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground situate on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Level Crossing Gate, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,350 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Jose Feliz Ferceira, on the west by the ground of Jose Francis Rodrigues, on the north by the ground of Domingos Manuel Valles, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground situate on the south side of the Elphinstone Road, at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,038 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Jose Feliz Ferceira, on the west by the ground of Jas Domingos Keney, on the north by Elphinstone Road, together with the newly built messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, and the pieces are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 193, and new No. 12,114, old survey No. 9, and new survey No. 3-1942 and 3-2632, and the said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anund Dia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1890.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

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On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 271, Middle Colaba, (next to J. R. Duxbury, Esq., and (opposite to the Post Office), the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C. E.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1890.

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On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street,

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hoosein Moorga—

Per s.s. "Henzada"

11 cases emerald green each C-D containing 168 one lb. pckt., of Lewis. Berger and Sons.

On account of whom it may concern—

1,000 kegs white zinc paint.

Terms of sale, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, May 28, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

THE English markets remained closed for the Whitsuntide holidays yesterday, and the only telegraphic commercial news is from America. An advance of 1-16 cent was established in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, at 12 7-16 cents; while August Futures were 9 points higher, at 12·36 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, and the total arrivals this season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	3,000	1,100	4,100
Two days' do.	4,000	1,600	6,900
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,695,000	5,451,200	5,352,700

The improved demand chiefly from local spinners, which we noticed in this Cotton market yesterday, has not been sustained to-day; for though the feeling has remained steady, and prices have been generally maintained, business has been upon a small scale, the total purchases not summing up more than 1,000 bales. These have consisted, in about equal proportions, of Bengals, at Rs. 188; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 212-14; Dhulia, at Rs. 174½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 187-90; with a little Bhagulcote, at Rs. 196; and Untnee, at Rs. 186½ per candy.

WHEAT continues to attract but little attention from exporters, and we report a small day's business, but with prices quite unaltered in a quiet market.

SEEDS have also been quiet with little doing; but previous rates are repeated for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,494	bales.
Wheat	76,570	cwt.
Linseed	25,005	,,
Rapeseed	9,060	,,
Gingelly	3,822	,,
Poppy Seed	5,098	,,
Ground-nuts	1,090	,,
Castor Seed	4,640	,,

FREIGHTS.—For May shipment rates are firmly maintained; but there is very little actual business passing. Tonnage for June, on the other hand, is freely offered at 18s. 9d. without finding takers.

EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day at this morning's quotations. Three months' sight Credits were placed to a moderate extent at 1s. 6¼d., and afterwards at 1s. 6 9-32d. For Bank Demand 1s. 6¼d. was done in one instance, but could not be repeated; and 1s. 6 3-32d. for ready Telegraphic was available in one direction only, 1s. 6 1-16d. being named for transfer to the end of June, and 1s. 6 1-32d. to the 31st December. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-16d. to 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Credits do	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Francs do	1·91¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at last evening's final rates of 103 1-16 for cash and Friday's settlement, and 103 3-16 for the June account; but a rather weaker feeling set in afterwards; and rates closed 1-16 per cent. lower than the above. 106 is still nominally the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES, on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, have been moving downward again to-day, and we report a decline of Rs. 25 in Ripon; of Rs. 20 in Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Indian Manufacturing, and Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, David, Khatao Macanji, Luckmidas, and Maneckjee Petit, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 35 up in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the third, at Rs. 3,435 and Rs. 850, respectively. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 100 lower at Rs. 1,500. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 965 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	10	7	2	35
Teheran	27	1	10	1	9
Suez	27	2	50	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	1
,, Kurrachee	0	10	...	1
,, Madras	0	52	...	2

Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Zanzibar by noon of 30th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 26.

10 p.m.	84·2

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	89·7
4 p.m.	89·4

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INCLUDING
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PLUNKETT—May 23, at "Maison Rouge," St. Thome, Madras, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr C E Plunkett, Deputy Collector of Madras and Collector of Income Tax, aged 51 years, 3 months and 22 days.

SHAW—May 21, at Madras, Evelyn Mary, the infant daughter of W Carstairs Shaw, aged 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

THE decision of the Government of India to defer for the present taking action on the much too famous Calcutta income-tax circular need not put an end to a discussion, the continuance of which is by no means likely to improve the position of the Government in the matter. The resolution under which action was commenced, though more than six months old, has only lately been brought to light, and, like the circular itself, it provides ample material for argument against the experiment thus unwisely embarked upon. There is, to begin with, the fact that the two principal provincial administrations in India have advised the Supreme Government to let the matter alone. Bengal and Bombay are against it; and when Madras alone of the provincial Governments is on the other side, it is necessary to say that in such a case as this votes must be weighed as well as counted. If that is done, it will be admitted that the weight of judgment against the new inquisition is much more than as two to one. The opinion of the Bengal and Bombay Governments, of the Bengal Board of Revenue, and of the income-tax experts in Bombay, have not been made public, so that the whole strength of the case against the proposal has not been exhibited. We may put it to Government, nevertheless, that though all these authorities are against them Madras is on their side, and that they therefore should not shrink from letting the public see what is to be said about it on both sides. They have sought enlightenment in Madras, and if they are content with illumination from that Presidency they ought not to leave the public in darkness. Meanwhile, as we have said, enough is to be found within the four corners of the October resolution to reveal the weakness of their position. The Government themselves, with damaging candour, admit that they are proposing to undertake a task of great difficulty.

The difficulty, as they have put it, would be of a twofold nature. First of all, there is the problem of the amount of profits that have been earned on the goods consigned, and then there is the added difficulty of deciding, as the resolution says, "what portion of the profit taxable under the law arises in British India." For the solution of that particular problem the Government make no suggestion, so that apparently it is left to the consignor in England to distinguish, if he can, between that part of the profit on a consignment which he makes in India and the part which he makes in England. The distinction, we fear, would prove too metaphysical for a plain man of business, and the income-tax authorities seem unable or unwilling to help him to make it. The consignor's agent, however, is credited with a superior wisdom in the light of which he is supposed to know—what his principal cannot know—how much of the profit arose on this side of the Suez Canal and how much on the other. Since, however, he is only an ordinary person, and in addition to knowing nothing of the business secrets of a man six thousand miles away who has taken him into his confidence, is unable to make metaphysical distinctions, a rule of thumb is to be brought into requisition which, with all respect to the Government of India, may be said to be almost barbaric in the harsh simplicity with which it is intended to operate. The device of calculating a percentage upon the gross proceeds in order to get at the assessable profit has not hitherto been included amongst the procedure even of the Income-tax Department. When men have failed to make a return, or have made a return the genuineness of which has been doubted by the authorities, such means as the defaulter left available have been taken to ascertain his income. But no one would have thought of trying to arrive at the truth by the misleading processes of a percentage. Stretched on the Procrustean bed of a ten per cent. estimate upon his gross receipts, the consignor will be made to pay, in stubborn disregard of whether times are good or bad, or whether he is making a profit or a loss on his consignments. A way of escape is marked out for him, it is true, but it is a barred door which is pointed out to him. If he is asked to pay too much, he can "show cause why the assessment should not be maintained." Now, we all know what showing cause against an income-tax assessment means. Even where, as in Bombay, the authorities are conciliatory and helpful, it is often better to pay an excessive assessment than to appeal against it. But the case supposed is that of a contributor in England, who has no representative in India—for a commission agent cannot be deemed to be in any large sense the representative of a consignor—and who could only prove, by the personal production of books and papers, that he was being over-assessed, even if he could prove it then. In assuming that the agent is in any large proportion of cases in possession of the facts upon which an assessment can be based, the Government have altogether mistaken the relation between a commission agent and a consignor in Europe. They are not confidential relations in any sense, and the Indian agent has no more claim to have revealed to him the affairs of a house at home with which he does business than a consignee himself would have. In how many cases, besides, would an exporter be able to declare, let him be as candid as he may, how much profit a given transaction or set of transactions had realized? The profit of a business cannot be calculated on consignments here and consignments there; they must be calculated upon the operations of the year taken as a whole, and no percentage that the income-tax authorities might devise could be otherwise than an inaccurate estimate of the profits of the transaction which it was sought to tax.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have dealt very fully and very fairly with the obstacles in the way of a communication by consignors to their agents of the profits that they reckoned upon making upon their business. The information would often be the common property of the bazaars before it had been twenty-four hours in India, for, as we have said, the relations between the home houses and commission agents are scarcely of a fiduciary nature. Nor is the invidiousness of an arrangement which would leave all direct business free from the tax to be lost sight of. A large bulk of business is executed on direct orders, and as the Government do not suggest that the buyer should in such cases ask the merchant or manufacturer in England how much profit he is making upon the bargain, the exporter's profit in such a case would escape taxation through the accidental circumstance that there was no commission agent intermediary between buyer and seller. Some of us have looked for a supplementary resolution instructing consignees in these cases to determine the percentage of the price paid that represent profits, to deduct income-tax accordingly, and to rest upon the indemnity which the Act provides if the consignor protested against the deduction. The proceeding would be unusual, but it would be exceedingly direct and simple; it would provide as effectual a method of getting at the truth as that which is contemplated either in the resolution of the Government of India or the Calcutta Income-tax Collector's Circular, and it would get rid of an illogical and anomalous distinction between two kinds of business which should fiscally be put upon the same footing. By this time, we doubt not, the Government of India are beginning to think that an operation which six months ago they pronounced to be difficult is impracticable. That the tax can be levied in the way proposed if they choose to persevere with it is true enough. But we admit little beyond the physical possibility of the enterprise. Arbitrary percentages upon imaginary profits can be levied upon commission agents even on account of closed transactions, in respect of which they have no funds in hand out of which to recoup themselves. The Government may levy upon the solitary invoice which may pass in a year between an English house and an Indian consignee. Whatever else it may fail to do, it may abundantly succeed in disturbing the relation between the agents and the houses for which they act, in producing irritation and friction, and encouraging deceit, trickery, and evasion. The new levy, we say, is physically possible. But there is a difference between a physical and a financial possibility, and the Government of India would not deliberately embark upon an enterprise accompanied by such incidents as these. Before answering the question whether this was taxation, it would be necessary to ask on which side of the frontier such practices were pursued by the Government. If it were on the further side there would be nothing astonishing in it. On the hither side it would pass for a means of raising money—albeit a wasteful and impolitic means. But it would not come within any definition of taxation that would be recognized as equitable here and in these days.

DENUNCIATIONS of the quarter-anna commission upon the out-turn of cotton mills belong by this time to the commonplace of Indian industrial finance, though the comparatively new method of promoting a company by dividing commission between an energetic syndicate who are experts in nothing but in the art of getting shares subscribed is now and again subjected to equally severe criticism. Some day, in the search for new ways of paying mill agents, our local financiers may be tempted to try the experiment of remunerating the agents by bestowing upon them a few founders' shares, the profitableness of which, to those who have the good fortune to hold them, appears from recent experience in England to be colossal. An article in the *Economist* gives particulars of some ventures of this kind which have brought to the holders of founders' shares a wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and which make even the shares in the King's Moiety of the New River Company seem to be a quite ordinary holding. The greatest achievement in this direction has been that of the founder-directors of the Debenture Corporation, who managed to sell to the shareholders for £300,000 founders' shares which represented an original investment of £200. The founders of an older company, the Assets Realization Company, did comparatively poorly when they parted with their £200 investment, for they had bargained for a half-share of the profits only after the ordinary shareholders had received ten per cent. per annum, whereas in the Debenture Corporation the founders' rights began after seven per cent. had been divided. The older company, when they got only £200,000 for their £200, must, like Clive, have been astonished at their own moderation at securing for themselves a profit of only a thousand per cent. More recently another company has offered to take over, for a million sterling, £1,000 worth of founders shares in an investment trust, the purchase of such shares, low though their nominal value may be, being an operation of too great magnitude to be undertaken otherwise than by a company. If any of our Bombay mill agents are disposed, the next time a mill is started here, to take their remuneration, say, in the shape of an office allowance and a moderate salary, with a few founders' shares added, they will see from English experience that the arrangement might mean something very different from bankruptcy for them. They would have their bad times to pass through, it is true, and the figure at which the founders' rights to take half the surplus profits would have had to be put very low for a founders' share to have earned much during the past twelve months. There are not a few mills in Bombay, however, in which the founders and shareholders would in ordinary years do uncommonly well if even a dividend of ten per cent. per annum were made a condition precedent to the division of surplus profit. The ordinary shareholders would doubtless become jealous if, like those of the English Company we have named, they saw the founders' shares at a premium of 1,500 per cent., and we are afraid that such an example in Bombay would be dangerous. That, however, is not likely to be an incident in any mill mania that Bombay may be visited with. The shareholders of a mill constituted in the way we are supposing, would in times of depression, be able to bestow upon the agents a portion of the sympathy which, as things go, they can feel for no one but themselves, and an interest in the prosperity of the concern would be awakened in the agent which no existing methods of remuneration can evoke. But there is a temporary lull in the process of mill extension in Bombay, and it may be that home experience of the founders' share system will not be so favourable as it has been lately. There is something, after all, to be said on the side of the ordinary shareholders, for as the *Economist* very properly remarks:—"It is quite obvious that the joint-stock principle could not be carried out successfully if it were subjected to such a process of milking as the three companies referred to, where the founders or their representatives, for an investment of £1,400, have received, or expect to receive, a million and-a-half sterling."

MR. STANHOPE recently stated in the House of Commons that to abandon the additional year's Foreign Service recently imposed upon Medical Staff Officers, and to revert to the five years' tour, would involve additional expenditure. But is it so certain that the measure is to be recommended on the ground of economy? To carry out the six years' rule next trooping season will be anything but a saving, to say nothing of the hardship inflicted on officers who came out to India during the trooping season of 1885-86, with the full hope of only having to serve five years in this country under the then existing rules. Thirty-seven of the officers sent to India during that season will complete six years of service on the 31st May, 1891; and two months later, *viz.*, on the 1st August, 1891, twenty-three medical officers also on the Indian establishment will have completed six years' full pay service. The Indian Government instead of gaining anything by keeping these officers another season in India, will obviously be out of pocket by the transaction. These sixty surgeons will cost the Indian Government Rs. 97-14-0 per head per mensem, owing to their pay on attaining six years' service having to be increased from Rs. 335-12-2, to Rs. 433-10-2 per mensem. This means an increased monthly charge upon the Indian finances of Rs. 3,621-6-0 from the 31st May, 1891, and of Rs. 2,256-2-0 from the 1st August, 1891, or a total of Rs. 5,677-8 from the latter date, the yearly increase thus being Rs. 68,130. When the additional amount of invaliding which this extra year's foreign service will bring about is considered, there will be no gain whatever. Under the five years' rule the medical officers had a decided grievance, as the foreign service then was far in excess of the period spent at home. But now an additional year is imposed upon them with no prospect of a longer tour at home. With regard to India the extra year abroad will not effect any saving, as reliefs take place during the trooping season, when the services of medical officers proceeding home are utilized for duty in the troopships, with troops proceeding to England. It is the reverse in regard to the Colonial reliefs, as officers proceeding to the Colonies often have to be sent in passenger steamers, which of course involves some expense, and the fact of retiring them less often may in the long run effect a small saving. We are dealing, however, with the Indian aspect of the question, and it seems to us that Mr. Stanhope has been misinformed if he thinks that any real saving will be effected by the change.

THE proposal to throw open the Victoria Gardens, free of charge every day in the week, which some of our correspondents have advocated, is being taken up out of doors, and we hear that a petition to the Corporation, praying that the present fees may be done away with, has received over eight thousand signatures.

THE town of Amreli, we learn from a correspondent, has been visited by a severe attack of cholera. From fifteen to twenty fresh cases occur daily, and most of them prove fatal. Medical aid was sent from Baroda and Damnagar, but unfortunately two of the hospital assistants were attacked by the disease, although their condition is more hopeful. All who could have fled from the town; business may be said to be at a standstill, and the judicial courts are empty. It would seem that the sanitation of the town is in a very bad condition, and that a sanitary officer is much needed.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER in Burma recently granted a large agricultural advance to cultivators in his division without first stipulating for the payment of interest by the borrowers, and without taking orders on the point. The local Government has stated that it has to pay 4 per cent. interest to the Government of India on all advances on account of agricultural loans, and has to make good all losses on account of non-payment of such loans. As Government would incur heavy losses if the above precedent was followed by all officers, orders have been issued to charge an interest of 6½ per cent. on all agricultural loans as a rule, and that no advance should be made without interest, except with the special sanction of Government in each case.

THE Subha of the Northern Division of the Nizam's Dominions, Said Seraj-ul Hussain, a brother of the Sirdar Diler Jung, has sent in his resignation after a severe reprimand from the Revenue Secretary. It seems that a talukdar of a district under him had seen fit to transfer a subordinate official from a place where he had been employed many years. On an appeal against the transfer the Subha upheld the talukdar, and the man refusing to obey orders, was suspended. On a further appeal the Revenue Secretary reversed the order of the talukdar as confirmed by the Subha and allowed the man compensation for wrongful suspension and arrears of pay to be paid out of the salaries of the Subha and the talukdar.

AT the recent Galle Supreme Court Criminal Sessions a woman, Nonko, was charged with the murder of her husband. The woman confessed that from motives of jealousy she killed her husband while he was asleep, by cutting his neck with a knife, and that she secreted the corpse in the garden. The jury found the prisoner guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge remarked that it was not a case for such a recommendation, though as this was probably the first woman to be executed for murder in Ceylon, that circumstance may weigh with the Executive Government. Silence being proclaimed in Court, sentence of death was passed by the Judge; the prisoner being respited for one month.

THERE is one difficulty which most visitors labour under on first arriving at a hill station, and that is the difficulty of finding out who people are and where they live, writes the Lahore paper. At Naini Tal, for instance, the list of residents is not yet published, though they are well over the first half of the first two months' leave. "When I see a lovely vision, well turned out, pien gantee et chaussee, &c., &c. it is disappointing," writes a correspondent, "to find no one who can tell me who she is, and it is impossible to prowl around the whole evening and track her to her home. It would be a splendid way out of the difficulty if, on first arrival, every lady should send her photo to the president of the municipality, who would provide a photographer's frame at the end of the lake, and under each photograph thus obtained, inscribe the name and address. None but the very plain would object, and there are none at Naini Tal. If the case was a strong one, and carefully kept under lock and key, there would be no fear of depredations."

COUNT PENAZZI, writing from Aden, reports the establishment at Obock of a French society which will provide the whole of the Ethiopian Empire with salt from the Assal lake. He blames King Menelek for having given the monopoly of this trade in his States, not to the Italians, who pay, but to a foreign society.

MR. H. H. DHRUVA, District and Sessions Judge of Amreli, has brought out a new edition of the "Mugdhavabodha Auktika," a Guzerati grammar, which he intends shall serve as the first in a "Garland of gems of old Guzerati literature." Mr. Dhruva is an enthusiast for the revival of the vernaculars, and he finds his justification for embarking upon this enterprise in the resolution in favour of a survey of the Indian vernaculars which was carried at the Orientalist Congress in Vienna.

I

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

NEW YORK, MAY 27.

The *New York Tribune* strongly opposes the Silver Bill.

It is again stated that President Harrison will disapprove the Bill, though the Congress will pass it.

MAJOR WISSMANN RETURNS TO EUROPE.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 26.

Major Wissmann left here to-day for Europe.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant were delivered in London to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADEN, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 16th May, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

A NEW NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

A new steam-ship company is being formed by natives to run small steamers between the South Coromandel Coast and Ceylon, *via* the Paumbem Pass.

THE JHANDA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

Mr. H. J. Pearse, Judge, Agra, is appointed Special Judge to try the Jhanda dacoity cases at Meerut, on the 16th June.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MUSKETRY PRIZE SCORES.

The highest scores this year for the Commander-in-Chief's musketry prizes are as follows:—The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who win the cup, 0 points; 7th Dragoon Guards, 534 points. In the Native Army—5th Bengal Infantry, 537 points; and Guides Cavalry, 518 points.

INDIAN TEA EXPORT ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

The transit dues enforced by the Amir of Kabul have almost stopped the export of Indian tea across the frontier. The planters in Kangra complain of the inaction of Government in the matter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Thisbe, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s, Clyde from Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Paramatta from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Thames from China arrived.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING BY A WOOL MERCHANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Shewshunkar Gopaljee, upon whom a warrant of arrest had been issued on charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of a consignment of 100 bales of wool and advances of Rs. 40,000, surrendered himself to justice. The complainant Mr. William Greaves, a partner in Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Tamarind Lane, stated that in October last, it was agreed between his firm and the accused that certain advances should be made to enable him to pay for wool which he had previously purchased, and which was to be shipped to England through the firm. In pursuance of this agreement the firm between October, 1889, and January, 1890, advanced a sum of Rs. 96,000 to the accused, who made various consignments of wool to England, some of which had been sold at a lower rate than he had estimated. On the 7th of March, 100 bales, described as containing wool, and said to be worth £700, were shipped to England. But on its arrival there the consignment was found to consist of pigs hair, said to be worth 13-16 of a penny per pound, whereas wool was worth over six pence per pound. The accused had failed to make shipments of wool amounting to Rs. 37,000, and on being written to in reference to the matter, had taken no notice of the correspondence, and had absconded to Cutch; in consequence of which Mr. Greaves applied for the warrant, which was granted.

The accused Shewshunker Gopaljee was further charged by Tribhowun Harruckchund with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 15,000. The complainant in his information stated that the accused had on the 17th of December, 1889, represented to him that he required a sum of Rs. 15,000 to enable him to carry on his business. In the transaction the defendant had assured the complainant that the Bank of Bombay would make an advance of this sum on a promissory note being signed both by himself and another. On the representation of Shewshunker, who said he owned a bungalow at Chikalwady, which was unencumbered, and was good for Rs. 40,000, the complainant signed the promissory note. On the 20th of March, 1890, the promissory note became due, but having been dishonoured by the accused, the complainant had been compelled to pay the Rs. 15,000 into the Bank. As the complainant had since been informed that the property of the defendant was heavily encumbered and that Shewshunkar had in the meanwhile left Bombay and proceeded to Cutch, he therefore applied for a warrant against him for cheating, which was granted by the Magistrate.

Defendant was allowed bail on both the charges in one surety of Rs. 25,000, and two other sureties for the same amount. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 17th of June.

It is a stain upon the escutcheon of England, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that nothing has yet been done in the way of a public memorial in honour of the late Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B. His services throughout the Russian war and his brilliant march with a handful of troops across Central India were equally remarkable incidents, while during his command in the latter country he initiated the many improvements in the condition of the British soldier which have now borne such excellent fruit. Shortly after his return to England he was appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, and he signalised the wisdom of the choice by such able administration of the office that the Fenian rebellion was quashed almost without bloodshed and the country pacified. Yet this is the general that a grateful country has as yet forgotten to honour after his death! To Major H. Dyke Marsh belongs the credit of arresting this extraordinary forgetfulness, for it is nothing else. No sooner did he set to work in the matter, than he found willing hands ready to help him, and with the approval of Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, and the permission of the Council of the Royal United Service Institute, he has organised a meeting of the supporters of a memorial to the late Field-Marshal, in the theatre of that institution on May 19, before going forward by deputation to the Lord Mayor, who has consented to receive it. Amongst those who have signified already their intention of supporting the movement are Generals the Duke of Grafton, Lord Mark Kerr, Sir Daniel Lysons, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir Edward Holdich, the Hon. Sir St. George Foley, Sir Julius Glyn, Sir John Ewart, Sir Seymour Blane, Sir Robert Hume, and a long list of other military officers.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 10.

QUEEN ELIZABETH witnessed, to her great delight, a grand bear-baiting at Kenilworth in July, 1575; and after a lapse of more than three hundred years, Queen Victoria has graciously patronised the performance of some dancing bears in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. "What if I am obligated to dance a bear?" says the showman in "She Stoops to Conquer." "May this be my poison if my bear ever dances but to the very genteelest of tunes, 'Water Parted' or 'The Minuet in Ariadne.'" It is to be hoped that M. Jean Barat and his fellow *saltimbanques* danced their three bears "to the very genteelest of tunes" at Royal Windsor, say, "Venetia" or the "Black-and-Tan Polka." For the rest the entertainment seems to have been harmless enough to enable Mr. Colam, the estimable secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to preserve his equanimity when he reads how the Jean Barat bears made polite obeisances, danced, boxed, and threw sommersaults.

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Mr. G. R. Sims, or some equally curious observer of the ways of "vagrom men," should be able to tell us whether there are any native bear-wards left. I fancy that the "Third Fellow" with whom Tony Lumpkin caroused at the Three Jolly Pigeons must have been nearly the last of his race; and that the modern bear-leader is almost invariably a Frenchman or a Swiss. It would be curious to discover how these aliens with their capering Bruins contrive to effect a lodgment in our midst. "Ask a policeman" and it will be found that he has a vague impression that dancing bears are in contravention of the law, and that it is his duty to "run in" their proprietors. Are dancing bears mentioned in the Police Act? It is certain that bear-baiting, which is really a brutally cruel sport, is prohibited by a statute of 1835.

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I have an idea that, as a rule, the *meneurs d'ours* prudently abstain from landing at the much-frequented seaports and come up the river in small trading vessels, the skippers of which they persuade to put them on shore at quiet little havens, whence they can work their way through the country. I remember, some forty years since, seeing a whole *troupe* of dancing bears *and a tame wolf*, with their foreign conductors, land at Erith, in Kent, which was then an exceptionally tranquil and sequestered little hamlet. The bear-leading folk in their wanderings sometimes meet with uncivil treatment. Only recently a "school" of ursine performers passed through the Forest of Dean. The miners got hold somehow or another of a notion that the strangers had brought the scarlet fever with them. They were imprudent enough after a while to come back, and then the foresters sat upon them, killed the bears, and beat the *saltimbanques* in a very inhuman manner.

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The Congress of the United States have gleefully rejected by a big majority the International Copy-right Bill; and the American press seem, as a whole, to be both ashamed and indignant at the refusal of the Federal legislature to recognise the rights of foreign authors. I see little use in falling into a frenzy of virtuous wrath over the collapsed measure. Congressmen at Washington have only been rubbing up their Wordsworth and refreshing their remembrance of the stanza in "Rob Roy's Grave—"

> For why? because the good old rule
> Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
> *That they should take who have the power,*
> *And they should keep who can.*

And, again, did not the bard of Rydal Mount ask "What need of books?"—especially statute books—on the ground that "they stir us up against our kind, and worse against ourselves." Score one for Mr. William Wordsworth, poet, and Rob Roy Macgregor, philosopher and thief.

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There used to be a pictorial advertisement, many years ago—I fancy that it was drawn by George Cruikshank—which gained almost as much popularity as has been enjoyed by "Sauce for the Fish," and "The Nabob's Pickles." The advertisement of which I speak was in two compartments. In one was represented an invalid in an arm-chair, his jaw tied up, and his attitude and facial expression suggestive of the direst dental dolour. "Oh! this dreadful toothache," he was ejaculating. In the next compartment the patient was seen dancing a kind of jig of joy and gladness; and he was flourishing a little black bottle, while he cried rapturously, "Ha! ha! Cured in an instant!" The contents of that little black bottle (price 3s. 6d.: to be had of all chemists) had eased him of his agony. Why do I recur to this old-time "advertisement?" Simply because I have been reading this week, in the May number of a little periodical called the *Child's Guardian*, of another, and to me quite novel, cure for the toothache.

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At the Quarter Sessions at Wells, lately, a female who kept a lodging-house at Weston-Super-Mare was prosecuted at the instance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for brutally beating and otherwise ill-treating a little girl of eleven, who had been boarded out with her, and whom she put to house-work. The girl's mother was examined as a witness, and admitted having written several letters to the lodging-house keeper, in which she, the mother, pointed out that her daughter was rather a difficult subject to manage, and counselled her mistress to be "sharp" with her. *Inter alia* she remarked: "About Ethel's toothache, you must not always give in to her and believe her; for I assure you she will always sham toothache. *If she complains of toothache, give her a dose of salts*, and stand by and see that she takes it. *If she hasn't toothache it won't hurt.*" "Ha! ha! cured in an instant." I wonder whether the lodging-house keeper—I am glad to say that she got four months' hard labour—ever tried the prescribed remedy for toothache on her diminutive "slavey."

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This little bit of a monthly, the *Child's Guardian*, which is edited by the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, the Hony. Director of the Society, is at once a heartrending and an encouraging publication. Heartrending in the circumstance that, from month to month, it makes minute record of the diabolical cruelties inflicted on young children by English savages of both sexes; encouraging, as it shows the steadily increasing amount of sympathy and support extended by the philanthropic classes to the good work of the Society, in bringing to justice the wretches who torture, starve, or neglect children of tender years. Of course, the Society wants money; and I am glad to see that a grand morning concert in aid of its funds is to be given under the patronage of the Queen, at St. James's Hall, on Friday, June 13. Albani, Patey, Antoinette Sterling, Sims Reeves, Ben Davies, Johannes Wolff, Mdlle. Janotha, and Wilhelm Ganz as conductor, are to help the little ones on the day named. That is called a "host of talent" in morning-concert phraseology, I believe.

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That was a very cogent question asked by Mr. Ainstie in the Commons, on Monday, in a conversation on the dog-muzzling order, as to whether it was not the fact that at Constantinople there were upwards of 32,000 dogs without owners; that they bred and brought up their young in the streets of Stamboul, and that no cases of rabies had occurred there. The President of the Board of Agriculture replied that the idea that rabies did not exist among the dogs of Constantinople was altogether contested. By whom, Mr. Chaplin? I know the four-footed pariahs of Stamboul and Pera very well, and I never heard of rabies being at any period prevalent among them. They are given to manginess, but not to madness. The only approach towards delirium that I ever noticed among the bow-wows of the Turkish capital, was once when the wife of a Frank ambassador was incautious enough to descend the Grande Rue de Pera in a victoria with a Dutch pug, a collar of crimson morocco hung with silver bells round its neck, on her lap. The sight of that collar—bespeaking, as it did, ease and opulence—and the thought that the corpulent, pampered little beast in the victoria was sure of his board, lodging, and washing every day, nearly drove the hungry, hard-up pariahs frantic, and they trooped after the carriage, yelping hideously.

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I looked up Dr. Millingen's "Curiosities of Medical Experience," in the hope of finding something about the Constantinopolitan dogs; for unless I am mistaken, the author of the learned and entertaining work in question resided for many years in the City of the Sultan. But there was nothing about Turkish dogs in the doctor's paper on "Hydrophobia." On the other hand, I found it stated that rabies is unknown in the West Indies; nor has it been observed in South America; that in Egypt and Syria it has never been seen; and that in the Cape Colony the Kaffir dogs are exempt from the malady. It is added that the streets of Lisbon are crowded with dogs mainly feeding on offal, under a burning sky; yet rabies is rarely observed among them. Is that so? As regards the Lusitanian capital, it would seem that Anglophobia, and not hydrophobia, has been the disease most common there of late days. It is otherwise known as "Serpa-Pintoism."

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"How not to suceeed in authorship," good. "How to succeed in authorship," better. "The art of authorship"—well, doubtful, I should say. The last-named prolusion is edited by Mr. George Bainton, who has asked all sorts and conditions of authors—whom to name were invidious—their opinions as to what amount of art is, should, or can be bestowed in the pursuit of letters. I can advance no claims to the dignity of authorship myself; so I may, "with a light heart," express my opinion that the art of the author is not one that can be learned. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. Honoré de Balzac wrote, under the *nom de guerre*—there is no such French expression as *nom de plume*—of "Horace St. Aubin," and other pseudonyms, a long succession of execrably bad novels, before he astonished the world with the "Comédie Humaine."

Thackeray, again, tried his hand for years at short stories before he burst on society with "Vanity Fair." But what artistic training had Charlotte Brontë, or "L. E. L.;" Captain Marryat or Michael Scott; George Eliot or Anthony Trollope; Charles Reade or Charles Lever? The poet and his twin-brother, or sister, the romance-writer, are, I take it, born, not made. Authorship is only a part of the literary life, and not the whole existence of the historian—Macaulay naturally excepted. The man of science is only incidentally an author. He has to put on paper the results of his scientific investigation. So with the surgeon and the physician; so with the theologian; so with the lawyer. To be sure they cannot help being Bacon or Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor or South, or Humphry Davy, or Buffon, or Laplace, and writing delightfully. And they do so delight us, because they are endowed with style; and *le style c'est l'homme.*

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On the other hand, journalism is a craft which can be taught, just as shoemaking can be. But you must have proper masters and proper tools; and you will be none the worse for serving a seven years' apprenticeship to your calling. My friend Mr. David Anderson has a school for teaching the *technique* of journalism, and I should like to know whether his experience accords with mine.

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"Classes before breakfast." It seems that about thirty per cent. of the eight thousand and odd members of the London Polytechnic in Regent Street are clerks; and for their instruction, as well as that of other students affiliated to this excellent institution, the directors have started early morning classes, from 7 to 8 p. m., for teaching such thoroughly "commercial" subjects as French, German, book-keeping, shorthand, and type-writing. Already six hundred members have joined; but the pleasing fact remains that the attendance at the night classes has not fallen off. The classes are open to both sexes; but the young ladies are for the present in a minority. As many of the students come from localities as distant as Hornsey, Wandsworth, and Shepherd's Bush, arrangements have been thoughtfully made for providing them with cheap and succulent breakfasts on the Polytechnic premises. For sevenpence-halfpenny a "spanglorious" meal of porridge and milk, bread and butter, eggs and bacon, and tea, coffee, or cocoa, is provided; but for the *petites bourses* a less costly repast of porridge, milk, and bread and butter, is available for three-pence.

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I hold the movement to be simply an admirable one; and so far as the dwellers at Highgate and Hornsey, Wandsworth and Shepherd's Bush, are concerned, the journey to Regent Street must largely develop the inestimable practice of getting up before six in the morning. But I gravely dissent from "classes before breakfast," if by this is meant that the students are to begin their study before breaking their fast. I don't mean breakfast in the porridge and milk or eggs and bacon sense, but I do mean—and that very strongly—that any valid human being ought on rising in the morning to swallow a cup of coffee or cocoa and eat a slice of bread or a biscuit immediately after the matutinal ablutions are over, and that to go to any kind of work, mental or bodily, on an entirely empty stomach, is distinctly hurtful to health.

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When I was a boy at college in Paris, more than fifty years ago, they used to give us a bowl of hot *café au lait*, and a lump of bread at "getting up" time, 6 a.m., and that stayed our stomachs and cheered us at our work till the hour of the *déjeûner à la fourchette*, which was noon. Even a grown-up Frenchman will do the major part of his work, commercial or otherwise, before 12. In this country custom, or the detestable climate, impels us to overload our stomachs with a heavy breakfast between 8 and 9 a.m., and this leads to our lunching and dining too late. If we work "before breakfast" we must need do so starving; and the experience of Signor Succi to the contrary notwithstanding, it is not good to starve. Why were those who of old came out of the tombs, so "exceeding fierce?" Because they had not had their breakfasts.

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It may interest many, and amuse a few, to learn that there is a "Pastoral Staff Fund," and that the Archdeacon of Middlesex is inviting subscriptions to present the See of London with a pastoral staff, "a symbol of office which is now in use in almost every other diocese. The staff, including a "crook," a "tabernacle," and "figure work," designed by Sir Arthut Blomfield, and in part to be executed by Mr. Gilbert, R.A., is to cost some seven hundred pounds, and about three hundred and fifty pounds have yet to be provided. The movement is a very pretty one, and its accomplishment will at least teach imperfectly educated ecclesiologists that a pastoral staff is not a crozier.

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I learn from the "Directorium Anglicanum" that the pastoral staff should have its upper end crooked, and its lower pointed, "to show the authority of the Church over the obedient and disobedient." Thus the orthodox may be affectionately hooked into the fold; but the heterodox must be prodded with the sharp end. The staff must be carried in the Bishop's left hand. Capital! But why should not the Right Reverend prelate also wear a mitre? That head-gear, I believe, is painted over his arms on the panels of his carriage. Old Duke Erenest of Hanover used to say that the influence of the Church of England began to decline from the day when bishops' footmen ceased to wear purple liveries; and there are old-fashioned adherents of the Establishment who hold that the prestige of the Episcopacy was gravely lessened when the bishops left off wearing wigs like birds' nests. The last bishop whom I can remember with such a wig was Dr. Philpotts—"Henry of Exeter."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

A case of considerable interest to medical men has just been recorded by a French surgeon. A man in January last, while temporarily demented, swallowed a teaspoon. Eighteen days afterwards he applied for relief at the hospital in consequence of the intense pain caused by the spoon. On examination externally nothing could be felt, and doubt was expressed whether after all anything abnormal had been swallowed. As, however, some pain was experienced when pressure was applied to the region of the stomach, the surgeon determined to investigate further. With this object in view he employed an electric exploring instrument. No sooner had the latter passed into the stomach than the tinkle of an electric bell emphatically proved that a metallic substance had been struck by the exploring apparatus. The usual operation was then proceeded with, the teaspoon was found and extracted, and the patient left the hospital at the end of two months, perfectly convalescent.

HIGH FESTIVAL IN MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 25.

A large number of visitors came up yesterday and spent the Queen's Birthday at Matheran, and the hill is about as crowded as it can be. Her Majesty's health was celebrated by champagne dinners at Pinto's and the Granville, and by dancing and music at the Rugby Hotel. The season is now in full swing with entertainments of all kinds, past, present, and to come. The band came up last week, and has not proved an unmixed blessing in the opinion of everybody. It has been playing at the Gymkhana almost every afternoon, and given much pleasure to the spectators of the tournament by its well-chosen selections of lively music. But while the spectators are pleased, the players are rather put out by the sound of the music, which prevents them from hearing their own and their adversaries' scoring. This drawback, however, only applies to the band at the Gymkhana. At Lady Sassoon's afternoon party on Friday its music was an exceedingly attractive feature, and enabled the guests to agreeably vary the monotony of rounders and French bundles, by joining in the sprightly dance of Sir Roger de Coverley.

The band was an equally agreeable addition to the Scottish Orphanage and Bishop's High School Athletic Sports, held on the Chowk Plateau yesterday, before a large assemblage of spectators. A large supply of money and prizes in kind has been provided for the winners. Mr. Macpherson and Dr. Wilkins presented some excellent bats, and there were also watches and books, and a handsome cup provided by other donors. No doubt, as usually happens in such cases, the studious boys got the bats, and the cricketers the books, and a good deal of subsequent barter would be necessary to arrange matters. One champion belonging to the Scottish Orphanage is said to have secured three watches by his prowess! Dr. Wilkins and Mr. Birdwood acted as starters, and Messrs. Jefferson and Luard held the tape at the winning-post. The events were well contested, and there was a spirit of healthy rivalry between the two schools, which was especially evident in the tug-of-war. In this contest the Orphanage boys pulled very pluckily, especially in the second tug, but were not strong enough for their heavier opponents. So the Poona boys won, and there was a great deal of tossing up of caps to celebrate the triumph. On the other hand the larger number of individual prizes were carried off by boys bearing the lion rampant of Scotland on their breasts, one of whom at the high jump, cleared the tape at four feet six inches, a capital jump. The spectators got much amusement out of the sack race, the egg and spoon race, and the chatty race, in which of course there was plenty of tumbling of eggs, boys, and chatties, before the goal was reached. Mrs. Wilkins distributed the prizes, and the assembly of spectators dispersed at a late hour after spending a very pleasant afternoon on the breezy plateau.

The schools having had their day, the *jeunesse* or rather *enfantesse* (I don't believe there's no such word in the French dictionary) *dorée* of Matheran, are to have their turn to-morrow (Monday). A children's party is to be given in the Elphinstone Lodge grounds by Mrs. Baker and the residents of the Granville Hotel, at which there will be races and games for all the little children on the hill. Among other forthcoming events there will be at the end of next week a concert in aid of the library fund, and in the course of the week performances by the Parsee Dramatic Company. At the Gymkhana the tournament has been going on for the last week, and will probably be finished in four or five days. If I were rash enough to prophesy before the event, I should venture to anticipate that Mr. Vidal, having gained the victory over Mr. Turner, will win the prize for the lady whom he champions.

A large amount of pedestrian activity has been shown this season. Energetic walkers have been busily exploring the skirts of the hill round Louisa Point, Panorama Point, Garbut Point, and have almost succeeded in drawing an unbroken line of communication all round the hill along the sides half-way between the top and bottom. Even the privations and wanderings of the gentleman another correspondent referred to have not quenched the ardour of pedestrians, who refuse to be confined within the ordinary walks on the top of the hill. On Friday a party of three set out from Pinto's Hotel to climb the neighbouring height of Prabhul. It consisted of Messrs. Griffiths, Macmillan, and Wan, which gave our local Sidney Smith occasion to remark that, though only one Wan started, three would be wan before the summit of Prabhul was reached. In spite of this and other more serious warnings as to the difficulty of the undertaking, the pedestrians accomplished their task successfully, and got back in time for dinner. Having conversed with two of them on their experiences in the expedition, I can give you an account of their route almost as well as if I had myself taken part in the toilsome journey.

They started from the hotel at half-past four in the morning, so as to get the first light of dawn to show them their way down the steep path that leads to the valley on the right just before you reach Louisa Point. In an hour and a half they reached the foot of Prabhul and commenced the ascent about the middle of the Matheran side of the mountain. For more than half the way a steep path led them nearly straight up the hill. Then they had to turn to the right to get into a gully, the precipitous rock at the bottom of which is a prominent feature in the mountain as seen from Matheran. A waterfall pours down over this rock in the rains, but our travellers at this time of the year found the dry stone at the entrance of the gully occupied by clusters of bees which, having been lately robbed of their honey by Thakurs, were in no pacific frame of mind and buzzed with hostile intentions round the intruders. They ran the gauntlet, as advised by their native guides, swiftly and silently, and so did not carry away many of the stings of the irritated insects. The rest of the ascent was up the rocky torrent bed, which was fortunately fairly protected against the morning sun. The boulders of rock were large, and hands as well as feet had to be constantly employed in getting over them. The summit was reached at half-past eight; and then our travellers turned a mile towards the left to find a camping ground by the tanks of the old Mahratta fort on the southern spur of the mountain. One of the two tanks was well supplied with water; the other was quite dry. Of the old fort on the top of the hill, there are not many remains. A few hewn stones are scattered round the tanks, and there are two small buildings of very solid chunam, one of which is surmountable by stone steps, and affords a magnificent view of Matheran hill and the plain below, which I shall not attempt to describe at second-hand. The most striking fragment of the old fort is some fifty feet below the top, and consists of a solid bastion in good preservation, commanding the road up from Chowk. The cannons which once peered out from its embrasures are there no longer, but, according to the natives, were rolled down into the plain below, where perhaps they may still be concealed by the jungle. At various points of the circumference of the hill, remains are apparent of an old wall which appears to have encircled the whole hill. The Mahrattas, who once held the fort, are dust, and their swords are rust, but for all that, according to native superstition, the ruins are not even now without defenders. It is darkly whispered by the Thakurs and Dhungars that round about the tanks great black insects called *boongri* lie in wait for the presumptuous European who ventures near, but spare the natives of the place. But I have not heard that anything more formidable than bees and ants molested those who captured the fort last Friday.

The homeward journey commenced at half-past two. As it would have been difficult and somewhat dangerous to go down the rocky ravine by which they ascended, it was judged better to take a safer, though still very steep, path from the south end of the hill, rejoining the path by which the ascent was made about half-way down the hill side. The somewhat circuitous nature of this route, together with the weariness incidental to a return journey, accounts for the fact that those whose route we have been following took fully five hours to get back to the hearty welcome of their inn. Prabhul promises henceforward to become a fashionable promenade for visitors to Matheran. Another party started to attack it this morning. A third party is, I believe, going to set out with the same object on Tuesday; and a fourth at some later date. So that Prabhul is about to receive a good deal of the overflowing energy of Matheran before the end of the month. Perhaps the above sketch of the route may be useful to future climbers of the mountain. It should, however, be borne in mind that the ascent of Prabhul from Matheran involves the going up and coming down about twice the height of Matheran; that is, it is equivalent to ascending and descending Ben Nevis under an Indian sun—with this disadvantage, that the expedition has to end with a climb, of some two thousand four hundred feet—rather a heavy last straw for a weary camel's back. So it should not be rashly attempted by any one not in good training. The labour of the return journey may be considerably lightened by returning through the Primæval Forest, the path through which may be ridden on pony back. But this route is, though less steep, very roundabout.

LORD HARRIS AT PANCHGANI.

A correspondent writes:—His Excellency Lord Harris attended the annual prize-giving of the Panchgani Diocesan High School on Monday last, and delivered a genial and encouraging address to the pupils and friends of the school. The Governor made a feeling allusion to the sad accident with which the year opened, but considered the report of progress to be otherwise satisfactory. One piece of advice to the boys, our correspondent writes, was good and shrewd enough to deserve a larger audience. Most men, his Excellency said, at some time or another in their lives get a chance, and according to his experience men might be divided into two classes; *i. e.*, first, those who had prepared themselves, and were ready to take advantage of the chance when it offered; and, second, those who only thought of preparing when the chance was upon them, and who consequently in most cases missed it. Panchgani, he added, might not perhaps be quite the most lively place in the world to live in, but its climate was favourable for vigour, and its very quietness and isolation well fitted it to be a place of preparation for the battle of life which would come for all of them quite soon enough. They should never forget that it was the pride of Englishmen and Englishwomen to always rise to the level of their duties, and should diligently prepare themselves to be worthy representatives of their race in this part of the great empire to which we all in India belonged.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space for an appeal for help to send the girls of our school away from Bombay during the unhealthy season of "the rains." We have obtained leave to occupy some empty barracks at Deolali, but we want also at least Rs. 1,500 to provide for the expense of extra clothing, conveyance of children and establishment, &c. For some weeks past we have been hoping that the necessary amount would be given to us by the various mills in Bombay, whose young workers are admitted into our hospital compound for examination by the doctor, but though the following contributions have been generously given in answer to a special appeal circulated, viz.:—

	Rs.
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., owners of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills	60
Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co	100
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co	90
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co	30
Sir Thomas Thompson, Baronet	25
The Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co	30
Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co	25
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co	30
Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji	50

yet the monsoon is drawing so near that we fear we shall not be able in time to raise sufficient money from the above source alone.

We are therefore constrained, even at this late hour, to appeal to the general public, and ask them also to come to our aid. Every Rs. 15 subscribed will enable one poor girl to have this very much needed change. Surely there are one hundred people in this Presidency who will spare this amount to bring so much brightness and novelty into a young life.

In this instance the truth of the saying, *bis dat qui cito dat*, will be very strongly proved, for, unless we can raise the amount during the next ten days, we shall be obliged to abandon all our plans for giving these girls any change, although they have not been away for four years.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Byculla,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been ruled that an appointment of Station Staff Officer has no effect until it is confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, or, when such appointments are not strictly in accordance with the above rule, by Government.

The Staff pay of the appointment of Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, has been raised to Rs. 800 per mensem to place it on an equality with the appointment in Bengal.

Fort White (Chin Hills) is to be allowed a third-class Station Staff Officer: the appointments at Pyinmana and on the Chindwin are abolished.

Officers proceeding on ordinary duty beyond sea are to be allowed an advance of pay and Indian allowances only up to the end of the month in which they quit their stations and for the following month.

A siege train in India on mobilisation is to consist of four 40-pounder rifled muzzle-loading guns, four 6" 3" rifled muzzle-loading howitzers, four 25-pounder rifled muzzle-loading guns, and four 4" 8" mortars. The number of drivers is calculated at one per pair of bullocks.

Pensions and gratuities on account of wounds and injuries fixed in sterling money when disbursed in India will be converted at the annual rate of exchange adopted for the payment of British troops serving in India.

At a recent Antipodean wedding a new departure in church decoration showed the pulpit draped in silks or cream-colour, pale blue, and deep gold. The ceremony took place in a Presbyterian church, the platform being also draped with silks and arranged with growing plants disposed in groups. Over the bride's head hung a beautiful marriage bell of pure white flowers, suspended from an arch of dark green foliage. On either side of the central pair was a horseshoe, composed of white blossoms, and bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom in pink blooms. Thick garlands of foliage were twined round the pillars, and were crossed between them overhead.

The son of the Duchess of Galliers, according to a Vienna correspondent, has been to visit the Postage Stamp Exhibition in that city, where he bought a large number of rare specimens. Wherever he went he was recognised by the munificent "tips" and alms he gave. He is a fanatical collector of postage stamps, and his collection is valued at one million francs. On the day when the exhibition was closed he gave the postmen who were on guard a golden ducat each. The story is told of him that while visiting the Court Library he discovered that a fellow-reader was passionately fond of books. He made him select a whole collection at an antiquarian's and paid close on 400 florins for them. He is very delicate, and has left Vienna for Gleichenberg, in Styria.

Mdlle. Nikita, the charming soprano, according to an Odessa correspondent, has had a very successful tour in the northern provinces of Russia, and appears to be taking the music-loving Little Russians by storm. At a concert in Withbok hundreds of persons were unable to obtain standing accommodation, and on the conclusion of the concert a crowd of people paid three roubles each for standing room in the lobbies of the hall in order to see the singer pass out. At Kischeneff one of her wealthy Russian admirers presented her with a pair of pure-bred Arab horses. At Odessa Mdlle. Nikita's success in the large saloon of the Club de la Noblesse in that city, was not less remarkable. Since her first appearance in Russia last year Mdlle. Nikita's voice has much improved in tone and volume. Mdlle. Nikita was to make her debut in opera at Warsaw on the 22nd, inst, and a month later to succeed Madame Sembrick at the Berlin Opera House. Mdlle. Nikita has recently severed her business connection with Mr. Robert Strakosch.

A NEW VIEW OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Jinsiwala (Professor of Sanskrit in the Wilson College, Bombay), is known as a popular lecturer. At the annual elocution meetings held in Poona during the early part of this month, he is reported, in the *Poona Sudharak* (Reformer), of the 12th inst., to have made on this subject the following observations. Prefacing them with the remark that the Hindus should not imitate the Europeans in respect of the status and education of women, but that the latter should learn to follow the example set in this matter by the former, he proceeded to say:—

"I have never visited England, nor have formed with any Englishmen such intimate relations as to gain a knowledge of the state of their households; still I tell you with confidence, and you may rely on it, that that state is very dirty. The English papers that I read and the English novels that I have read have absolutely confirmed my opinions in this matter. And if I were to relate to you one by one stories regarding that state, your ears would not bear to hear them. I should have still related them to you, but no nowadays anything said becomes, and is considered, disloyalty. Why should I involve myself in difficulties!" * * * "Another exaggeration which people commit is that we (Hindus) treat women with great cruelty; that is, we beat them, we make them take their meals after us, &c. If there be only two persons in the house, what, I ask, should be done? Should the wife serve herself first, and tell the husband to dine after her? We are accused of treating them wickedly. In what way? Do we burn or brand them; or what do we do? I will again cite my own example. I am of a choleric temper a little. So if there be some fault committed by my wife I scold her, and sometimes occasions for beating her arose. I found twice or thrice that she, my wife, had spilt flour in the drain. So I gave her a slap on the face. The flour was spilt no more. But I did not beat her on the back with a burning brand. So what wickedness or cruelty was there in it?"

These are the two paras. from the professor's long harangue, which I beg to lay before the public, as expressing fairly the opinions and sentiments of certain educated natives who are known as reactionists (I do not use the word in any offensive sense), and who rely on the orthodox and half-educated opinion of the country for support and countenance by flattering its prejudices. I have translated the paras. nearly word for word, and I can vouch for the accuracy of the English rendering. I consider the public utterance of such sentiments as full of grave import for the future of educated India, and have, therefore, taken pains to bring them before the bar of public opinion. They are not the opinions of a half-educated man which can safely be disregarded, but the deliberate utterances of a graduate of the Bombay University and an instructor of youths, delivered before a large concourse of young men for their edification and enlightenment. It is the kind of pabulum the professor would like to feed young India on. He should, therefore, have no ground for complaint if he is taken at his word, and his opinions put to the tests of truth. He begins by saying that he has had no means of gaining a knowledge of the state of English households—he has not visited England, nor has an acquaintance with any English family—and yet has the temerity to pronounce as his deliberate and confirmed opinion that that state is bad and unsound, and to ask his hearers to believe this precious opinion, founded as it is professedly on ignorance. But, says the professor, what he has read in English newspapers and novels has confirmed this opinion. The professor ought to know that no man is entitled to form an opinion of the social state of any people, and of their domestic virtues and vices, from newspapers and novels. Such a course is always unsafe and unfair. Unless one mixes with a people, and lives among them, he can form no correct opinion of their social condition or household economy. The professor has evidently been reading a low class of novels; otherwise he would not have formed such an unfavorable opinion of the state of an English household. He is desirous to give more light to his hearers in regard to this point, but he says he is afraid to do so, lest it should be construed into disloyalty. Such a profession of ignorance and cowardice, combined with such reckless assertion and slander, is simply amazing, and does little credit either to his education or to the worthy and revered principal under whom he received that education.

In the second para. extracted above, the professor kindly takes the public into confidence and gives them an insight into his own excellent domestic economy and government, as compared with the disordered state of an English household. The naiveté of the professor is truly refreshing. He says he does not burn or brand his wife, but only occasions sometimes arise to beat her, and once he gave her a slap on the face. He relates all this to his hearers with much gravity, and with the air of an innocent, if not an aggrieved, person. Now, an educated man who beats his wife, and tells an assembly of educated people that there is no harm in it, is most undoubtedly an advocate of barbarity. It is clear that the education his *alma mater* has given the professor, and the lessons on the dignity of women learnt by him, have not been able to soften his nature. I should like to ask him on what principles of justice and humanity a grown-up man has a right to beat a grown-up woman, whom he has taken to be his partner in life? What is his theory as to a wife? Is she a child—a chattel—an irrational, soulless being in a human form—a bond-slave—or what? If she is a rational being like himself, surely he can approach her mind, without having recourse to the savage custom of wife-beating.

In the other portions of his harangue, with which I do not wish to trouble your readers, the professor gravely tells his educated countrymen that the only education women require is a knowledge of reading and writing up household accounts, and that school or college education is alt

is construed into sedition. Why get into a scrape for nothing!'

"The Hindu wife has not always to do menial work. I will cite the case of my own wife. I earn some money, and my wife has not therefore to pound the rice or grind it, perhaps, she grinds some rice for flour for *papads*; but what of that? You could not get it ground by a Sudra woman. There are some people at present who ridicule ceremonial purity, but I regard it as a matter of cleanliness. Of course, some are too superstitious, but why hold them up to ridicule?"

"We are charged with cruelty towards our wives. What, do we burn them or scald them? I will again cite my own case. I am naturally of an excitable temperament, and therefore when my wife does something wrong I scold her, and *sometimes have struck her also*. I saw her several times throwing some food in the drain, and I had to slap her in the face. Of course that cured her of her evil habit. But surely I did not strike on the back with a burning brand. Could I be charged with cruelty?"

"There are some people who foolishly declare that women are equal in rank to men. But God himself has made them inferior. Are they not weaker than men? It is plain, therefore, that they can never claim an equality with the opposite sex. But, then, some might object that we admit the truth of the adage, "Might is right," and that the English, who are more powerful than we, should, therefore, oppress us. But wait a bit, friend. Do not go so fast. Has not the chairman of a meeting a casting vote, and therefore superior authority? In the same way, man is rightly the lord of the family."

"My wife was a favorite child of her father, and he used to take her for a walk in the fresh air with him. In this way she used to walk two miles a day. But now she has no work to do in the house and cannot have her walks; and she therefore feels very weak and gloomy. Exercise is essential to health, and I cannot allow her to take it. If I took her with me for a walk, I would be laughed at, and it is natural that people should laugh at a novel practice. Those who are able to endure ridicule might freely take their wives with them for fresh air and exercise; but I will never do it."

"It is false to say that our women are not trained. My wife knows how to manage her household and to entertain our guests; and does not this require a kind of training? It is not necessary for women to be B.A.s. or M.A.s. They need not become barristers. They might learn to read and write, but only as much as would enable them to keep an account of the monies they spend in managing their house. But we do not want a female high school for imparting this kind of training to our women. The lady superintendent might eat a half of a plantain, and the girls the other half, which she has put in her mouth to our girls! She might abuse our elephant-headed god before our children. By sending our daughters to the female high school we shall be only making perverts of them. We do not want the high school. We shall not mind if people should call us fools. We can do without all those fooleries. The other day a learned Bombay gentleman insisted upon his wife's wearing English dress, but she refused. They then had high words, and at last the battle of words ended in a severe beating being administered to the wife. We do not want such reforms. There may possibly be some poor or rich good women among our female teachers. We do not therefore want female education .... In short, our family condition is not bad, and we do not want to copy the English."

It is quite evident from the above that what Professor Selby declared at the last Poona College gathering is quite true. Our students do not want so much a treatise on ethics to improve their morals, as the living epistles of noble and pure lives. If Professor Jinsiwala had sometimes met the professors of the Missionary College, in which he is employed, in their homes some evening, sipping tea with them and conversing with the ladies, his notions of European social morality would not have been so crude, nor his ideas of womankind in general so low. He would have spoken of his own wife with more courtesy, and never lifted his hand against her, because, as a child, she wasted some food. Surely his intercourse with the missionaries ought to have raised his tone of morals, and prevented him from using most illustrations in his lecture on social reforms when most of his auditors were but young students.—Yours, &c.,

T. B. P.

IMPORTANT ACTION UNDER THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

THE case of the Queen *vs.* the Comptroller-general of patents, designs, and trade-marks, heard on the 8th inst. raiseda question of some importance as to opposition to applications under the Trade-Marks Act to register certain trade-marks, and it had arisen under these circumstances, out of applications of rival houses to register the trade-mark of Moet's champagne. On September 6, 1889, H. Moet proposed to register two trade-marks of Moet's champagne, and his application was opposed by the firm of Chandon and Moet, as the representative of the original firm of Moet and Co. He on November 20 and 27 last issued the proper advertisements of the marks, and on December 19 they gave the proper notice of opposition against both the trade-marks proposed (one mark was for the labels, the other for the corks). The applications were to register the two trade-marks for champagne, the applicant being Mr. Henri Moet, of Reims in France. One of the trade-marks was a copy of his written signature, and was first advertised in the *Trade Marks Journal* on November 20, 1889. The other was a label containing his name, and was first advertised in the *Trade Marks Journal* on November 27, 1889. By section 69 of the Patents, &c., Act, 1883, as amended by the Patents, &c., Act, 1888, any person may oppose the registration of a trade-mark on giving notice within one month after its first advertisement. The section allows the Comptroller to extend such time to three months if he thinks fit. Acting on this section, Messrs. Moet and Chandon, the well-known champagne growers, opposed the registrations on various grounds, their notices being dated on December 19, 1889. The applicant filed counter statements but on February 19, 1890, the opponents applied to the Comptroller-General for leave under trade-mark rule 54 to amend their notices of opposition by adding new grounds of opposition. The first application was made in writing on February 19 last in a letter by the solicitor of Chandon and Co. to the Comptroller, stating that while in France preparing evidence in support of the notices of opposition he discovered that they had better and stronger grounds of opposition in the fact that H. Moet was not *bona fide* carrying on the business, having been many years engaged in the consular service in Bombay and having little capital and on knowledge of the wine trade, and that he lent his name to others, who had carried on business under his name until it was put a stop to by the French Courts, and on this ground an amendment of the grounds of opposition was applied for. The Deputy Comptroller on March 6 heard the application, no application having been made to him to extend the time allowed—which was a month (from the advertisement of the claim to the trade marks)—and he decided not to allow the new grounds of opposition; and he stated as the ground of his decision, not only that the application was after the time had expired, but also that, looking to the nature of the new grounds of opposition, as well as the time and the circumstances under which they were urged, he did not consider it proper to allow the new grounds of opposition. On the 20th of March last Mr. Channell, Q.C., had obtained a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* to the Comptroller-General to hear and determine two applications to amend the notices of opposition to the registration of the two trade-marks, and this rule now came on to be argued between the Comptroller-General and the opponents of the trade-marks proposed. On the motion for the rule it was stated that the Deputy Comptroller refused the application because he held he had no power under rule 54 to amend a notice of opposition, and had on that ground declined to go into the merits. An affidavit of the Deputy Comptroller was now filed stating that, while doubting whether he had power to amend, yet he had in fact gone into the merits, and refused the application on the ground that he did not think the amendments proper to be allowed.

SIR R. Webster, the Attorney General (with Mr. Ingle Joyce), appeared on the part of the Comptroller-General to oppose the application for a *mandamus* to him to allow the new grounds of opposition.

Mr. Cluer appeared for Henri Moet in opposition to the application.

Mr. Channell, Q.C., (with Mr. Smyley and Mr. Sebastian) appeared for the opponents in support of their application to be allowed to add the new grounds of opposition to the trade-marks proposed.

The Court came to the conclusion that the Comptroller was wrong and had decided on the too narrow ground that he had no power to amend the notices of opposition. That was wrong; for by the rules he clearly had power to amend "any document." It was true that he had expressed an opinion adverse to the new grounds of opposition, but when he came to hear the application he might take a different view. And, at all events, it appeared that he had not really heard and determined the application, as he thought he could not entertain it. And the Court could not, they said, assent to the view that the Comptroller could not entertain such a ground of opposition as that now taken and was restricted to the consideration of the trade-marks themselves. The rule, therefore, must be absolute for a *mandamus*.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE cricketing season may now be said to be entered upon, all the opening games of all the principal clubs having been played off. The Cambridge season was opened on the 2nd current with the Perambulators *vs* Etceteras match, and most of the prominent players in residence took part in the contest. The weather was pleasantly fine, and considerable progress was made with the match, although the cricket was devoid of any special feature of interest. The Etceteras began badly, losing seven wickets for 57 runs, but afterwards M'Gregor, Jephson, and Hossack did some good work, and the total reached 122. For the Perambulators, Gosling and Jackson played well, but the total fell 19 runs short of that obtained by the Etceteras. Going in a second time the Etceteras scored 56 for two wickets. Cotterill hitting in fine style. There were two good feats of bowling—R. A. Wilson obtaining five for 56 for the Perambulators, and S. M. J. Woods, the Cambridge captain, seven wickets for 49 for the Etceteras.

The following day, the match was brought to a conclusion, the result being a draw-all against the Perambulators, who at the finish wanted 88 runs to win and had only one wicket to fall. There was an improvement all around on the form shown on the first day, and several of the players batted very well, no fewer than fourteen getting into double figures. Of the new men F. S. Jackson, who was probably the best schoolboy cricketer last year, gave excellent proof of his all-round ability, taking five wickets for 81 runs and scoring 42. Should this young cricketer play up to his reputation at Harrow School he is almost certain of a place in the Cambridge Eleven.

The opening match of the London season and the first county fixture for the year commenced on the 5th current at Kennington Oval, when the elevens representing Surrey and Hampshire opposed each other. Except that Shuter was away from the home side, and Lacey and Powell were absentees from Hampshire, the teams were fully represented, but, as was only to be expected, the visitors were outplayed at all points by the powerful Surrey eleven, who gained an immense advantage on the day's cricket. A heavy fall of rain in the morning prevented a start being made until twenty minutes to one. The wicket was fairly easy at first, but became difficult just before luncheon. Hampshire went in, and completed an innings at three o'clock, for 75. The only noteworthy feature of their batting was an exceptionally well-played 43 by the Oxford University cricketer, Foster, who threw away his innings in attempting an impossible third run. Lohmann obtained the first four wickets that fell, but Sharpe, put on at 57, took five wickets for two runs in the course of eight overs.

The Surrey batsmen showed vastly different form to their rivals, for though Maurice Read and Henderson played somewhat flukily, yet both hit well, and when the second wicket was down the total was 86. Then came the best batting of the day. Walter Read went in and after beginning badly, hit in most brilliant fashion, scoring 102 out of 157 in an hour and 50 minutes. The famous Reigate player hit a six, two fives, eleven fours, three threes, and eleven twos. When play ceased Surrey, with two wickets to fall, had 179 runs. On resuming the following day less than two hours sufficed to bring this fixture to an end. Overnight Surrey had gained an immense advantage, as, after dismissing Hampshire for 75, they went in themselves and scored 254 for the loss of eight wickets. There was a heavy shower of rain in the forenoon, which made the wicket rather difficult again, but the last two Surrey wickets managed to add 27 runs, and consequently the visitors on going in a second time were in a hopeless position. They were all dismissed in 85 minutes for 86 runs, which left Surrey victorious by an inning and 120. Lohmann in the match took ten wickets for 66 runs.

The Australians have every reason to feel satisfied with the commencement of their tour in England, which commenced on Thursday, the 8th instant, at Lord Sheffield's charming park, near Fletching, in Sussex. The team which opposed the Australians was very strong at all points. Certainly nine of the men would have genuine claims to be included in a representative England Eleven. In these circumstances, in addition to its being the first match of the seventh Colonial team in this country, the contest excited a very large amount of public interest.

In choosing their team the selection committee, which consisted of Murdoch, Turner, and Blackham, were placed at a disadvantage, as they had only the practice form to go upon. The two men who had to stand out were Hugh Trumble and Buro, Boyle having of course come over to manage the business affairs of his companions, and not to play cricket unless he was urgently needed. Though the weather in the morning was dull and looked like rain, the afternoon turned out charmingly fine, and altogether a thoroughly enjoyable day was spent.

Having the good fortune to win the toss, the Australians went in first on a wicket that had been most carefully prepared, and, making good use of their opportunity, remained in for the whole of the time that play lasted, scoring 190 for the loss of eight batsmen. The great feature of the day was, of course, the achievement of the famous colonial batsman, W. L. Murdoch, who, after an absence of five years from first-class cricket, returned to show that he has lost little of his old masterly ability. On the whole there is nothing but praise for his performance. There was the same fine commanding style as of old, and when he was tempted to hit he usually sent the ball straight to the boundary. Apart from Murdoch's 92 there was nothing particulary remarkable about the Australian batting. Attewell, Briggs, and Peel bowled wonderfully well on the good wicket, but Lohmann seemed unable to get his proper pitch. The fielding was good all round, and Sherwin at the wicket was at his best, disposing of three batsmen most brilliantly.

The commencement of the Marylebone Club match with Kent, which had been arranged as the opening fixture of the season at Lord's, was delayed in consequence of rain. Even when a start was made the ground was very heavy, and the weather dull and threatening. Consequently but a small company of spectators assembled. As W. H. Patterson, M. C. Kemp, and George Hearne were away, the last-named owing to ill-health, Kent were enabled to give trials to some new men in L. A. Hamilton, A. C. Young, and R. J. H. Arbuthnot, and in the case of the first-mentioned, who is an old Tonbridge boy, though better known as a brilliant batsman for the United Service Club at Portsmouth, a more than promising first appearance was made. Hamilton, who went in first, was fourth out at 123, having been batting for an hour and forty minutes for a stylish and thoroughly sound 45. Except for one stroke immediately before the catch at point which dismissed him, he did not give a chance, and he was naturally very cordially received on his retirement.

Marchant, who is captain of the Kent Eleven this season, played an extremely brilliant innings of 66, making that score out of 86 while he was batting, in fifty-two minutes. His hits were seven fours, three threes, and ten twos; while Hamilton's figures included six fours, a three, and six twos. These two batsmen were ably assisted by C. J. M. Fox, who went in at the fall of the third wicket at 98 and carried his bat through the rest of the innings, which closed for 177, just after five o'clock. Fox, Hamilton, and Marchant scored among them no fewer than 149 out of the 172 made from the bat. The M. C. C. had a little over an hour's batting, and in that time lost four wickets for 53 runs, so that with six wickets in hand the Club were 124 runs behind. The game was proceeding when the mail left.

Inasmuch as the Surrey Club team at Bickley Park was composed almost entirely of county players it was not in the least surprising that the local side should have sustained a severe defeat. The Surrey Club won the game on the first innings by 99 runs. Certainly the most interesting feature of the match was the re-appearance of Mr. W. E. Roller, who owing to ill-health has been absent from English cricket fields for nearly two years. He is now to all appearance very much better than he was before his trip to Australia, and it is confidently hoped that he will be able to assist his county during the present season. He only scored six on Saturday, but when Bickley Park went in for the second time he bowled very effectively, and took three wickets at a cost of 21 runs. Lohmann was in good form both with bat and ball, scoring 33, and taking in the first innings of Bickley Park five wickets for 20 runs. Lockwood's well-hit 48 included three 4's, five 3's, and eight 2's. For Bickley Park Mr. H. E. Bouch showed very promising form in his not-out innings of 36, hitting one 5, two 4's, two 3's and two 2's.

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MR. COLQUOHOUN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following is the correspondence between Mr. Colquohoun, late of the Burma Civil Service, and the Chief Commissioner referred to in our editorial yesterday:—

"Mogok, 30, 1, 1889.

"My Dear Moylan,—1. Yours of 18th to hand, returning letter from Mr. Walter and Macgregor. [*Times* manager and its correspondent in Calcutta.]

"2. I guessed that the reference to A. P. MacDonnell [Home Secretary in Calcutta] should have been as you explain. I am glad that he is likely to come, and that he is an intimate friend of yours.

"3. D——'s management of the N.S. States is a scandal. He works direct with the C. C., Hildebrand, and the Cr. N.-Dn. (Col. Strover) are quite ignored. Fancy the political charge of all the Northern States, with a population of some 2,000,000 people, and relations with Chinese frontier, entrusted to a young lieutenant. They require an experienced man, the best to be had—say Hildebrand or Parrott. When reference is made to this by you or Hannay [proprietor, *Rangoon Gazette*] see that information cannot be traced to me.

"4. I write to McDonald [late of the *Times*] to-day *re* appointment of Symes, also *re* Thirkell White's late acting appointment, which doubtless means he is to be soon again acting as a Commissioner. The insurrection in the Yaw district was a bad business, and from what one hears Eyre was badly treated.

"5. Regarding affairs in this part of the world, my telegrams will have kept you fairly well informed regarding the very serious movement which has been stopped by my action in garrisoning Momeit (capital) and in delivering a severe blow to the advance band (300) of Saw Yannine when within eight miles of the capital.

"I wired you for advice as to an article in 22nd issue of *Mandalay Herald*. I enclose you copies of correspondence between myself and C. C. [Chief Commissioner: Sir Charles Crosthwaite] which will show you how I have been treated in this matter. The military authorities were annoyed because I insisted on holding and maintaining Momeit, and have tried to put down the 'ill-considered enterprise' of Nugent [a young officer who has just been killed] on the 14th to my score. He was expressly forbidden by me to undertake any operations. The successful blow delivered on 19th to this band shows how little of 'enterprise' there was in attacking Mobong. Colonel Strover dropped me in the matter, and I received orders not to send troops or police in future to Momeit (State) without orders. This was unfortunate for him, as Twinnge (in Momeit State, near river) was attacked and burnt on the 22nd, and the C. C. wired me the information, and I had to telegraph to Colonel Strover for his orders instead of acting promptly. I was actually in Momeit (capital) from 29th December to evening of 3rd January, with nine military police (four of them ill) before the detachment called for by me came, and after that the A. A. Q. M. G. recalled it, but I kept them there. You can judge from this the encouragement received by me for acting promptly and successfully. D. has been since last June endeavouring to gain the submission of Khan Heaing, Saw Yannine, and Mainlong Nga Maung, with the result that the whole borders are up. He seems to have been fooled to the top of his bent by the Sawbwas of Thibaw and Taunybaing, who were to get these men in. He is the 'Sir Oracle' with C. C., Thirkell White &c. T. W. is a great chum of his. Even with a good man trouble will come; how much more with a green, self-sufficient lad in charge! The whole N. E. frontier should be strengthened, and we should meddle as little as possible with Chins, Kachins, and other hill tribes, and not allow ourselves to be led into expeditions into most difficult hill country.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "A. R. COLQUOHOUN.

"P. S. The proposed establishment of a post at Lashio, under Daly, with a few hundred raw military police (newly enlisted) is a veritable piece of madness. It would be 12 days beyond our outposts, and no communication kept up.

(Signed) A. R. C.

"Glad to hear Eddis has joined you. I know his brother, a very good fellow at Calcutta."

The Government House, Mandalay, February 4th, 1889. From the Private Secretary of the Chief Commissioner:—

"I am to say that you enclosed in your letter, under reply, a letter from you to Mr. Moylan. As this letter was not in an envelope, Sir Charles Crosthwaite thought it was intended for his perusal and began to read it before he perceived the nature of its contents. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has no desire to take advantage of an accident, although he considers the disloyalty and treachery evidenced by your letter deserve little consideration. It is, however, a question of public importance that officers should act honestly and loyally towards the Government they are serving, and that the Government should know the character of the men serving under it, and therefore the letter, with a statement of the manner in which it came into his hands, and a copy of this letter, has been submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, by Sir Charles Crosthwaite."

"From E. K. Moylan, to Secy. to Government of India, Home Department:—

"'Sir,—I have become aware that a private letter, addressed to me by Mr. A. R. Colquohoun, has been intercepted by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and that he has detained it, and kept it in his possession for some months. I do not give detailed evidence of these statements at present because I am informed that the Government of India have evidence of the facts before them. If, however, the Government of India require any evidence of the detention of the letter, I am prepared to furnish ample proof of the fact.'

"I thereupon address the following letter to Sir Charles Crosthwaite:—

"From E. K. Moylan, to H. T. White, Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner:—

"'Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that the Chief Commissioner has intercepted and detained for some time a letter addressed to me by Mr. A. R. Colquohoun. That letter I have been informed on the best authority was posted by Mr. Colquohoun at Mogok in an envelope addressed to me.

"'I have now to call upon the Chief Commissioner to immediately send me the letter in question, which he had no right whatever to detain.

"'To avoid confusion and delay, and in case the Chief Commissioner should have intercepted and opened, or have in his possession other letters addressed to me, I beg to state that I asked for is one dated, Mogok, 30th Jan., 1889.

"'An early reply will oblige me, as I desire, if the letter is not at once sent to me, to take other steps.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed.) E. K. Moylan.'

"I believe the Government of India are aware that Mr. Colquohoun has solemnly declared that he posted the letter in question at Mogok in a sealed envelope addressed to me. On the other hand, I am informed that Sir Charles Crosthwaite asserts that the letter fell into his hands owing to its having been placed by mistake in an envelope addressed to him, and sent him through the post.

"I submit that whether Mr. Colquohoun's plain and straightforward statement is believed, or Sir Charles Crosthwaite's apocryphal story be accepted, it makes absolutely no difference as to my right to have the letter given up to me. The question of whether Sir Charles Crosthwaite did or did not open a letter addressed to another person can merely affect the question of the nature and extent of the offence which he has committed. Even if Sir Charles Crosthwaite's statement is true, it can afford no justification for now detaining my letter.

"On this question I would desire briefly to point out that every person who detains a posted letter is liable to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has, therefore, rendered himself liable to severe punishment.

"I have, therefore, to ask the Government of India to direct Sir Charles Crosthwaite immediately to deliver up to me the letter written to me by Mr. A. R. Colquohoun.

"I should have before now prosecuted Sir Charles Crosthwaite in a criminal court, but that some legal difficulties might arise.

"I have further to ask the Government of India to grant me sanction to prosecute Sir Charles Crosthwaite criminally for the gross and flagrant breach of the law he has committed.

Yours,

(Signed) "E. K. MOYLAN."

THE progressive land-tax which is proposed by the Ministry of South Australia, and is causing great controversy in that colony, begins to rise at £5,000 unimproved value. Land held to that amount by any one taxpayer is assessed at present at a halfpenny in the pound. It is proposed that on estates of greater value the tax will be increased by steps of one farthing till a maximum of threepence in the pound is reached on estates of £100,000, value. The owner of an estate of £1,000,000 will not pay 3d. on the whole value, but a half-penny on the first 5,000 acres, three farthings on the next, and so on.

A "POISONED PARADISE."

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT, the dramatic oracle of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been visiting Monte Carlo and gives the readers of the *Contemporary* the result of his impressions in characteristic *Telegraphese*:—

The people at Monte Carlo appear to act on the principle that every respectable person should be eyed with suspicion, and very shady-looking customer welcomed with open arms. The change from the sun and gaiety outside to the squalor and gloom of the outer hall is very striking to the spectator who can remember the old Baden days. No wonder that hotel robberies are of daily occurrence, that you cannot leave your room without danger of your trunk being rifled; that squabbles and wranglings occur over the stakes that a croupier has been proved to be in league with the "knights of industry," who swarm like bees about the place, when free admission is given to such a seedy society as this. Respectability is in a minority, whereas a few years ago, it had a decided majority, and the company, as it ever does, has given a tone to the scene. In the outer hall, that reminds one of the entrance to a railway station, ill-decorated, untidy and divested of all style, lounge escrocs, smoking and spitting, men and women, who are well known as evil characters by every police department in Europe. A lady points me out a man who robbed her and her husband only a season or so ago, and was kicked out of the Principality. Here he is back again, practising his old tricks and conveniently provided with an admission ticket by the courteous administration. Here are well-known characters in the black book of our own Scotland Yard. As I stand watching this curious assembly, I see a little man come out of the room in an excited state, his hands full of money, chuckling to himself, and followed by a couple of women, who cling to either arm. Ten minutes afterwards I discover that he has robbed a friend of mine of a winning stake amounting to about £20. Where on earth do all these people come from? Where do they hide at Monte Carlo? We do not meet them at our hotels; we do not sit beside them at table d'hote or the restaurants; they are never to be seen at the concerts or public places; they come out mysteriously like bats or owls, and flit about the stifling rooms and foetid tables. They are the vultures, ready to prey on the carcases of the good-natured and inexperienced. People at home are under the impression that the gambling rooms have a certain allurement of refinement and fastidious taste. It used to be so in the old days, but is not now, bodily ventilated they are ill-decorated, very second-rate and down at heel; the old drawingroom style has been abolished, out of deference to the company that visits them. Strange to say, I was reminded far more of dingy Saxon les Bains than of aristocratic Ems and Homburg. At Monte Carlo they suit their room to their company, and a nice shady company it appears to be. There are three social periods at the tables. First, in the morning, the inveterate gamblers who make a trade of it, and are to be seen in their chairs almost from morning until night; secondly in the afternoon, what may be called the provincial and suburban rush that brings the amiable punters by train from the neighbouring peaceful spots shut out from temptation, and consequently sheltered by respectability. Lastly, the desperate and bejewelled division, the after-dinner crowd, in which peers, and officers, and statesmen and people of the highest respectability from every city in the world, attired as gentlemen and ladies, rub shoulders with thieves and demi-reps, the ostracised, and the suspected, the bold and the brazen, and the queens of the half-world, plastered over with jewels, which are the admiration and envy of all beholders, particularly of the hotel robbers, who mark down their prey.

And modern Monte Carlo has apparently become converted to the use and advantage of the American bar. She is not alone in that respect. At some of the most respectable Swiss hotels in the holiday season may be seen, either ostentatiously displayed or hidden away in a corner a gaudy bar, at which cocktails, pick-me-ups, and deleterious drinks are administered by a showy young lady, or some accredited professor in the art of slow poison. Monte Carlo is well provided with these social rendezvous. It is the fashion when play is over for the refined and the vulgar, the man of breeding and the social outcast, to foregather at one or other of these bars, which give quite a tone to the society of Monte Carlo.

The downright good-fellowship, the half-fellow-well-met principle, the good-natured, reckless Tom and Jerryism instituted by the leading "Corinthians" who frequent these houses of call, spread, however, beyond the midnight hours when the prosperous and the dejected consecrate their victories or console themselves for defeat with a friendly glass. The men who would take off their hats and be uncommonly subservient to their patrons on a race-course, or in a paddock at home and abroad, here meet those who have known or betted with them, on a common platform of equality. There is nothing a jockey or a tout enjoys so much as "standing a drink" to a real live lord. It would not matter so much to the visitors at Monte Carlo if this delightful amity, this "liberty, fraternity, and equality," ended where it began, over a consoling cocktail. No one is compelled to visit American bars, nor can any one expect that the manners of these institutions will be particularly refined or elevating. But, strange to say, it will be found that the conviviality of the cocktail spreads in other directions. It extends to screaming about the streets in the morning hours to outrageous extravagances and tomfooleries that extend the carousal beyond its allotted time: to bellowings and horn-blowings by popular characters, and to turning each public restaurant at the dinner-hour into a field for the display of the high spirits and eccentricity of the Corinthians, who are denied the companionship of Bob Logic. Now, no one in his senses would object to high spirits, or the overflow of the exuberance of youth; but when it extends to disturbing the comfort and conversation of pleasant dinner-parties by yells and song and wild practical joking, it may not be unreasonable to observe that with the advent of high spirits came the extinction of good manners. The man who sits on the top of a coach at the Derby with a false nose on his face and a doll stuck in his hat, may be—in his own estimation—a very comical fellow. But such a high spirited young gentleman if he brought the manners of the Epsom Hill and the custom of the stables into the East Room at the Criterion, or the Bristol Restaurant at the height of the season might, with reason, be voted somewhat of a nuisance. Tony Lumpkin is, no doubt, the best of good fellows, but in Goldsmith's play he very properly bestows his best jokes and songs on the yokels who frequent the popular hostelry, "The three Pigeons." But a Tony Lumpkin at Ranelagh or Vauxhall would surely have been resented by the fine gentlemen and ladies of the period, who liked fun well enough, but were not indifferent to good breeding and courtesy towards women. However, they do not think so at Monte Carlo, which has recently adopted the merry, free-and-easy tone beloved by the uncouth patrons of the Margate jetty.

No religious interference, no preaching or protests or prating of prudes, circulation of false reports about suicides, no philippics on the evils of the gaming-table will ever cause the downfall of this lovely spot. If Monte Carlo, is ever to be reformed, as its brothers and sisters elsewhere were reformed, it will be by the innate force of its own social depravity, and the growth of the cancer-fibres of its own unbridled luxury. Vulgarity and knavery are the two worst enemies of the Monte Carlo Administration. When the place becomes socially impossible to visit its destiny is fixed. Monte Carlo will revive its old charm and position once more, its unrivalled beauty and majesty—not because there is a revulsion against gambling—because gambling must exist as long as the world lasts—but because the ragged Falstaff's army, the camp-followers of the gaming-tables, will at last become intolerable to the householders and peaceful residents of this enchanting spot. One fine morning Monte Carlo will arise and find her lovely home purged from its impurity, clean, respectable, swept and garnished. Nothing can take from her the glorious gifts of nature, her bright blue sky, her castled promontory, her flower gardens and orange groves, her lovely atmosphere that can soothe the jarred nerves of dwellers in great cities, and bring the roses back to the pale cheeks of the sick. The question is whether these extraordinary gifts of nature were not destined for a better purpose than the one to which they are applied. Already to Monte Carlo that has turned its paradise into a pest-house, that has allowed luxury to run riot, and evil to triumph over good, has been given the awful warning, the tremendous doom that buried Pompeii and reduced Herculaneum to ashes. That mighty earthquake shock, that rocked the very place to its foundation, and sent the affrighted pleasure-seekers, pale and terror-stricken, to the streets, was surely not given as a sign in vain. When revelry exceeds the bounds of licence then comes the ruin. Already the "writing is on the wall."

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ENGLISH AUTHORS ON THE ART OF WRITING.

SOME twelve months or more ago Mr. George Bainton, a Coventry gentleman, who had been asked "by a number of young men to address them upon the art of composition and effective public speaking," hit upon the happy expedient of securing "personal experiences and counsels from a few of the leading writers and speakers of the day." The result has been as satisfactory to Mr. Bainton as it will prove interesting to the public. The former has produced without literary labour a most excellent book; while the latter have had placed within their reach reminiscenes, and advice, which would otherwise be quite inaccessible. Of course, "The Art of Authorship" (James Clarke and Co.) will not teach anyone to become an author, indeed, it may be hoped that if (as Mr. Black puts it) young people have an ambition this way they will "stay where they are." The interest of the book lies in the autobiographical details in which it abounds, and in the views of stylists upon the attainment and preservation of style which it contains. Mr. Bainton seems to have sent his pleasant little circular broadcast, and nearly two hundred writers have—*pace* Mr. John Morley—"caught on." The opinions of at least twenty of the one hundred and eighty who have sent in replies are entitled to respect. Here are some extracts:—

MR. FROUDE.

I have never thought about style at any time of my life (says Mr. Froude). I have tried merely to expess what I had to say with as much simplicity and as little affectation as I could command. As a rule, when I go over what I have written I find myself striking out superfluous epithets, reducing superlatives into positives, bringing subjunctive moods into indicative, and in most instances passing my pen through every passages which had seemed, while I was writing it, to be particularly fine. If you sincerely desire to write nothing but what you really know or think, and to say that as clearly and as briefly as you can, style will come as a matter of course: ornament for ornament's sake is always to be avoided. There is a rhythm in prose as well as in verse; but you must trust your ear for that.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

Impress upon your readers (says Mr. George Meredith) the power of the right use of emphasis, and of the music that there is in prose, and how to vary it. One secret is to be full of meaning, warm with the matter to be delivered. The best training in early life is verse. That serves for the management of our Saxon tongue; and may excuse the verse of Addison, in consideration of what he did, side by side with La Bruyere, to produce his pellucid prose. .... Explain that we have, besides a Saxon, a Latin tongue in our English, and indicate where each is to be employed, and the subjects which may unite them; as, for example, in the wonderful sweep of a sentence of Gibbon, from whose forge Macaulay got his inferior hammer. Warn against excessive antithesis—a trick for pamphleteers. Bid your young people study the best French masters. I think it preferable—especially in these days of quantity—to be largely epigrammatic rather than exuberant in diction; therefore I would recommend the committing to memory of passages of Juvenal. And let the description of a battle by Cæsar and one by Kinglake be contrasted for an instance of the pregnant brevity which pricks imagination and the wide discursiveness which exhausts it. Between these two, leaning to the former, lies the golden mean.

MR. WALTER BESANT.

Mr. Meredith's reference to the writing of verses reminds us of the advice so constantly given by another novelist—Mr. Walter Besant—from whom Mr. Bainton has not been fortunate enough to extract an opinion.

... As regards the rest of your letter (says Mr. Walter Besant in a note written to a young man in August 1885, and hitherto unpublished), I can only give you my own experience which is that writing is an art acquired by long practice and by constant reading; and that the writing of verses and reading of good poets is a great help. Do not be in any discouragement about style. It will be long before you get a style of your own. Meantime write every day something, and read *only the best authors*. Thackeray, of course, is one of the best. Kingsley, also, I would recommend. Scott, also, of course. You should also read George Meredith, who is a great master of style though he wants tenderness. But go on and work every day at something, and don't be in a hurry to publish.

SOME OTHER NOVELISTS.

The names of George Meredith and Walter Besant suggest other well known novelists, several of whom Mr. Bainton has been successful enough to "draw." Mr. Thomas Hardy, for example, writes as follows:—

Any studied rules I could not possibly give, for I know of none that are of practical utility. A writer's style is according to his temperament, and my impression is that if he has anything to say which is of value, and words to say it with, the style will come of itself.

Mr. William Black believes in studying the masters of the English tongue.

In such a matter (he writes) I shouldn't imagine that the experience of any one person would be of much use to anybody else. If young people want to acquire the art of writing English simply and naturally, they may safely be recommended the masters of the tongue—Tennyson and Thackeray, for choice—and also incessant practice. But if their ambition this way is connected with a wish to enter the already overcrowded ranks of the literary profession, then it would be the truest kindness to advise them to stay where they are.

Among the novelists we must place Mr. Wilkie Collins, now unfortunately passed away. From the moment when he wrote a "Life" of his father his hardest work was the work which he devoted to the improvement of his style.

I can claim no merit for this (he continues). When I first saw my writing presented to me in a printer's proof, I discovered that I was incapable of letting a carelessly-constructed sentence escape me without an effort to improve it. The process by which my style of writing is produced may be easily described. The day's work having been written, with such corrections as occur to me at the time, is subject to a first revision on the next day, and is then handed to my copyist. The copyist's manuscript undergoes a second revision, and is then sent to the printer. The proof passes through a third process of correction, and is sent back to have the alterations embodied in what is called "the revise." The "revise" is carefully looked over for the fourth time before I allow it to go to press, and to preserve what I have written to my readers.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE AT HAWAII.

England and the Union publishes the following letter from Sister Rose Gertrude to the Rev. Hugh Chapman—"Kalihi Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, March 11.—Reverend and Dear Sir,—I am not going to Molokai, at any rate, at present. There is a new leper station here, and the President of the Board of Health says I shall be more useful here. There is no one, and there are 20 poor lepers under the care of Dr. Lutz. Besides this, there are a great many 'suspects,' and here there are children. The doctor says it would be a better work to teach these children and to comfort them in the newness of their grief. I do not think for the present we need anything. Later on we might have some more books, pictures, toys, and sweets. I should like some picture-books and any sort of games. I am going to keep some of the presents for Kalihi, and send or take the rest to Molokai. I think this will meet with your approval. The Americans gave a lot of things, too. I should like some lovely English story books for prizes for my little class, and I should like 'Ethel's Book of the Angels' (Burns and Oates), and some tales of martyrs that might help them to bear their martyrdom. Dr. Kimball says I may have some of my children for 20 years. I have a great deal to do and my office to say, so I must end. Aloha.—Ever your grateful and loving friend, Sister Rose Gertrude." In another letter Sister Rose Gertrude says:—"I have one patient dying, unless Our Lady save him, of pleuro-broncho-pneumonia, another with an internal complaint, some very bad surgical cases, and 50 ordinary dressings and dispensings three times a day. I make up my own medicines and salves for the most part, and have to wait on the doctor with the patients, so you will understand how busy I am. The patients are very well behaved. We have eight acres of ground, and they live in separate cottages all around. The president took me to Molokai. I kept some of my presents, and sent the rest on. I was very glad to have them the day the examiners came. Some of the 'suspects' were moved on to the leper side, and they cried so, because they knew all hope was over. Some are very distressing to look at, and they get into a state of general ill-health, poor things. They feel the parting dreadfully, but they say they soon get used to it, once at Molokai."

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CONCERNING ABSENCE OF MIND.

THE following amusing satire is from the *Saturday Review*:—

The following extract, from the Medicean fragment of the Nicomachæan Ethics, Book XV., shows the difficulty which Aristotle encountered in dealing with a familiar topic:—

"Shall we say, then, that Absence of Mind is an extreme, whereof Presence of Mind is the opposite extreme? Or shall we not rather define Presence of Mind, being naturally

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday (2nd inst.) by Colonel Graves, 20th Hussars, will form the subject of much discussion among cavalry officers. Colonel Graves is an officer who has worked zealously and well for years past, to promote the interests of his particular arm. He showed on Friday last that he has the courage of his convictions, for some of his proposals are most sweeping. He is not satisfied with the present arrangements as affecting the important branch of the service of which he is such an outspoken advocate. He holds that our force of cavalry is insufficient, and that the small proportion that we do possess is frittered away by an obsolete system. And he adduces some strong arguments in support of his contention. In most Continental armies, as he shows, cavalry regiments are concentrated; yet we, with the small force available, split our regiments up into fragments for police duty, and, in face of this miserable waste of power and of money, we expect cavalry officers to be enthusiastic and regiments to be efficient. Under the head of organisation, Colonel Graves had a great deal to tell us. He condemns our want of progress. An Austrian squadron numbers, as he points out, 146 rank and file; a Russian, 143; a German, 135; and French, 133. We are satisfied with a strength of 106! An Austrian regiment consists of 876 rank and file, a Russian of 859, a French of 665, a German of 540. But an English is only 424! What, under these circumstances, would be the position of an English regiment or squadron meeting a regiment or squadron of foreign cavalry in the field? It would be immensely outnumbered. If it were routed, who would be blamed? We question whether the public would pause to inquire what the difference in strength was— or the political critics at St. Stephen's either, for the matter of that. The commander would have to pay the penalty for not having performed impossibilities. The subject of the variation of strength is one that demands careful consideration, for as matters stand the difference is so marked as to be most serious. To make the case worse for us, if we became involved in war we should have to supply the wastage and loss by sea. To sum up Colonel Graves's arguments under this head, we want two things—more cavalry and an increase of tactical units.

The military authorities on the Continent have had their hands pretty full during the last week before the mail left. The precautions taken in connection with the Socialist agitations must have caused an amount of worry and anxiety, only a fraction of which has been apparent to outsiders. How different, observes the *Broad Arrow*, from the *insouciant* fashion in which our military precautions are taken under similar circumstances. And yet the English rough is quite as formidable a rioter as the German, French, or Austrian specimen. Perhaps the reason is that the English soldier is of all soldiers most to be relied upon in the repression of a tumult, his sympathies being beautifully adapted to working at the word of command. At any rate, we should be indeed surprised to find in our service a regiment in which there could with impunity be disseminated such a manifesto as was distributed during the week to the soldiers hanging about the barracks in Paris, St. Germain, and Versailles. "When the workman is emancipated the soldier will be free!" "Turn against your officers the barrels of your guns and let them receive the balls destined for us." If you prefer to serve our common tyrants, come slay us with our wives and children. Come, massacre the old men who relying on your sympathetic attitude will expose to your poignards" ("poignards" is good) "their bared breasts." This is the class of appeal which the French Socialist thinks will stir the French soldier to revolt and murder. We should like to hear an average English Socialist advising an average English soldier to shoot his captain in the sacred name of freedom or anything else. The suggestion might result in someone being hurt, but it would not be the captain.

Some experiments have recently been made at Spezzia on the Italian man-of-war Messaggiero, with a view to ascertaining the speed attainable with coal and petroleum mixed for fuel, and they seem to have resulted in producing a high speed at a given moment. The Messaggiero which never before surpassed fifteen knots an hour, reached almost seventeen with the new process of combustion, so that the increased speed supplies a very valuable assistance to a ship imperfectly defended. It is stated, however, that the immense heat generated affects the boilers injuriously, but arrangements are being made for obviating this in the future.

Opinion of naval officers seems to be veering too far in the direction of a lighter armament of our battleships, the *United Service Gazette* thinks. While there is no doubt that no more 110-ton guns are wanted in the navy, it is recognised by those who have most carefully studied the subject that to limit the weight of guns to fifty tons, as many propose, would be erring far too much in the opposite direction. In some cases it would be positively necessary to attack a strongly fortified position from the sea, and heavy guns would be absolutely required in such a case, as they also would frequently be during naval engagements.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that the Military Bill to be submitted to Reichstag provides for the formation of seventy new field batteries with divisional staff, and the supplementing of the two newly formed army corps by special troops. The official journal proceeds to point out that hitherto the artillery has been strengthened at the expense of the infantry, and thus the effective of the army was not increased. The state of things existing among Germany's neighbours does not admit of such reductions in the strength of the infantry for the future, and consequently the effective of the army must be raised. An increase is also contemplated on the eastern and western frontiers in the infantry and cavalry regiments, which, on the outbreak of a war, are to advance to the frontier without waiting for reserves, and to ward off any hostile attack. For this purpose the peace footing has to be raised. After pointing out that the infantry regiments in Alsace-Lorraine have, with the exception of the Jaeger battalions, already been strengthened, the *Reichsanzeiger* states that an increase, although on a smaller scale, is also considered necessary in the infantry and cavalry regiments on the Eastern frontier. A further demand is to be made upon the Reichstag consequent upon the formation of a fifth Bavarian division, with the object of establishing in Bavaria the uniform organisation of the large field corps, the fundamental condition for training in piece as well as for good leadership in war, which has already been accomplished in Saxony, and which it is sought to establish in Prussia by the creation of two new corps. The introduction of special service awards for non-commissioned officers has also to be taken into consideration. The expenditure is not expected to exceed the sum of eighteen million marks annually.

The Naval Manœuvres at Hong Kong, writes the *Broad Arrow*, seem to have been of a somewhat exciting character. But there must have been some capital practice also and a good deal of fun. The general idea was that a squadron, having run for shelter under the batteries of Tytam Bay, and having secured itself by submarine mines and torpedoboats, was followed up by a superior force, under the command of Captain Hall. It seems that, as usual, the attack by the back-door, that is by men landed at a distance and marching overland, was the only attack which was successful. But there were many conflicts on the water, and sundry torpedo-boats came to grief. Yet must we always remember that omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and that every accident is itself a lesson, generally well worth the cost if there is any sense in the motto which tells us to be prepared for war if we want peace.

The Cavalry Club has been formed for the association of officers past and present, of English, Indian, and Yeomanry Cavalry regiments. It has found a habitation and abode at No. 197, Piccadilly, and will be limited to 2,000 members. The Duke of Cambridge will be president, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar vice-president, and Major-Gen. Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, chairman of committee.

Mr. ROCKHILL's successful journey across a hitherto unexplored region in the country of the Llamas appears to have been attended with no little peril. His servants were more often in chains than out of them, and Mr. Rockhill himself only escaped death by a series of fortunate chances, so determined were the agents of the Llamas to frustrate any attempt to explore the mysterious and jealously guarded districts between Silinfu and Tatsienlu, in the Province of Derge. Monsignor Wiet, Vicar Apostlic of Thibet, pronounces the feat of crossing without an escort the immense steppes in that land of grass, where the habitation of men are more to be dreaded than the solitude, as the most difficult and dangerous that has been accomplished in Asia during the present century. The district is described as teeming with natural riches; and Mr. Rockhill is stated to have mapped out a route of prime importance for commerce

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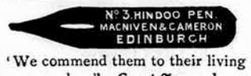

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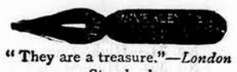
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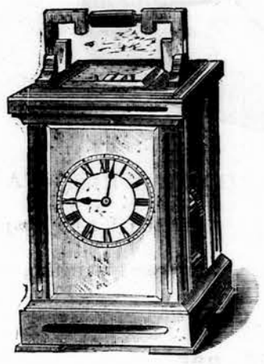
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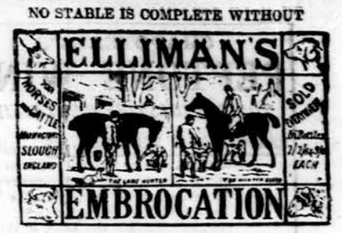

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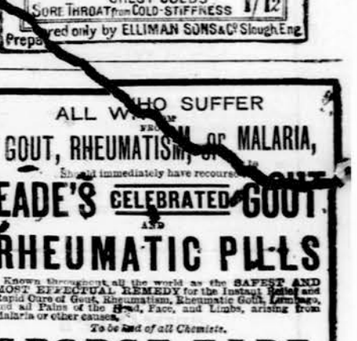

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux,* March, 12th, 1887.

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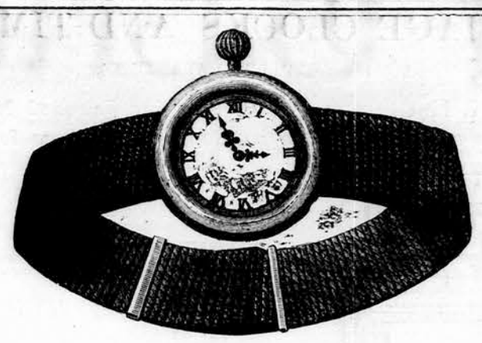

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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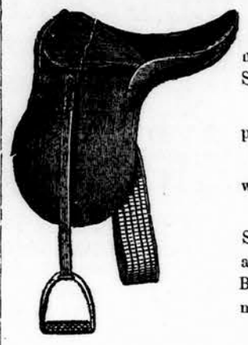

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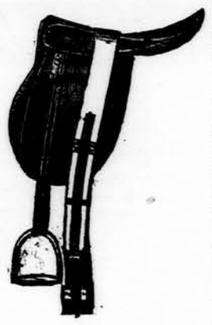

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